ELE800 Design Project Report
Enhancing a 68HC11 Processor Board

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Abstract

This report details some improvements made to the 68HC11 based MPP processor board used in several classes at Ryerson Polytechnic University.

Since the students assembling the board may not have access to device programmers, the EPROM and GAL were replaced with easier-to-program parts. An EEPROM was substituted for the EPROM and an in-system programmable GAL was used to replace the MPP board's GAL. These devices can be quickly and easily programmed from a PC with only simple cables.

The LCD panel interface was also changed to remain within rated specifications even when the 68HC11 was run at 2MHz or 3MHz. This was accomplished by generating the LCD panel control signals and data lines from an output port. Since software determined the timing of the signals, proper operation could be guaranteed at any clock speed simply by changing the software.

The monitor was also updated to make it easier to use. When an unhandled interrupt occurs the monitor now displays a suitable error message and the register contents as an aid to debugging.

To allow the user to test the operation and configuration of the RAM a routine to test and count the memory was added to the monitor.

Acknowledgements

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Authorship

I, Shawn D'Alimonte, certify that this report is my own work. All work done by others has been properly referenced.

Chapter 1

Introduction

Currently many students assemble the 68HC11 MPP processor board (See [7] and [12]) for use in several courses at Ryerson. This involves soldering the components in place and then using a device programmer to configure the address decoder GAL and EPROM.

The current design is very flexible, but has a few drawbacks. The EPROM and GAL require a device programmer to configure, which requires the student to come into the lab or purchase an expensive programmer. Also any changes to the EPROM contents require a rather long erase time under a UV light.

The current LCD panel interface is only rated for a 1MHz clock. Although many people have reported it working at 2MHz or higher it would be better to properly support higher clocks.

The monitor's handling of unexpected interrupts was poor. When something unexpected happened the monitor simply locked up the system. A proper error message would be much more helpful to the user.

The user also has no way to know if the RAM is correctly installed, configured and functional. A simple RAM test would verify the amount and operation of the memory.

Chapter 2

Objectives

The objective of the project was to make the 68HC11 MPP board easier to construct and use. Specifically, the following improvements were made:

- Use of an in-system programmable replacement for the address decoder GAL.
- Replaced the EPROM with an EEPROM that could be programmed in-system and easily changed or updated.
- Provided a method to program and verify the address decoder GAL and EEPROM.
- Allowed more flexibility for the clock rate by changing the LCD interface.
- Added the ability to detect the amount of RAM installed and to test it.
- Handle unexpected interrupts by displaying an error message and restarting.

Chapter 3

Replacing the MPP Board EPROM with EEPROM

Currently the MPP board uses an EPROM to hold the monitor program and any subroutine libraries that the user needs. This works fine, except that a programmer is required to store the programs in the EPROM and it can only be erased by exposure to strong UV light for several minutes. The need for special equipment, along with the long erase time make the EPROM inconvenient for many people.

To solve this problem the EPROM can be replaced by another type of non-volatile memory that can be programmed in-system. In this case the monitor and libraries can be loaded from a PC over the serial port. This allows anyone to assemble the board with minimal equipment and to quickly make changes and updates to the ROM contents. This could also allow user programs to be stored in EEPROM so they do not have to be reloaded after a power loss.

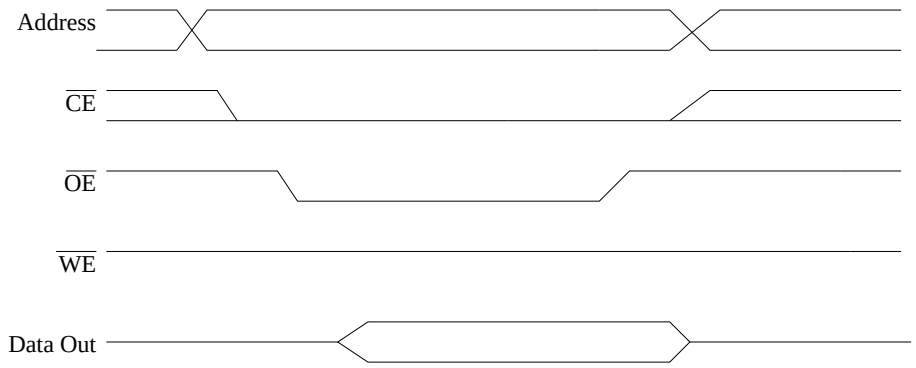
3.1 EEPROM Theory

3.1.1 EEPROM Description

In this project a 28C64 or 28C256 EEPROM was substituted for the EPROM to provide 8k or 32k of ROM respectively. The EEPROM has a simple programming algorithm compared to other memory technologies such as FLASH. The EEPROM allows single bytes to be written and no separate erase cycle is needed. On the other hand, a FLASH memory must be erased and programmed in blocks.

EEPROM Operations

The control signals used by the EEPROM are very similar to those of an SRAM. The control signals are Chip Enable($\overline{CE}$), Output Enable($\overline{OE}$) and



Source: [3]

Figure 3.1: Timing Diagram of EEPROM Read Cycle

Write Enable($\overline{WE}$).

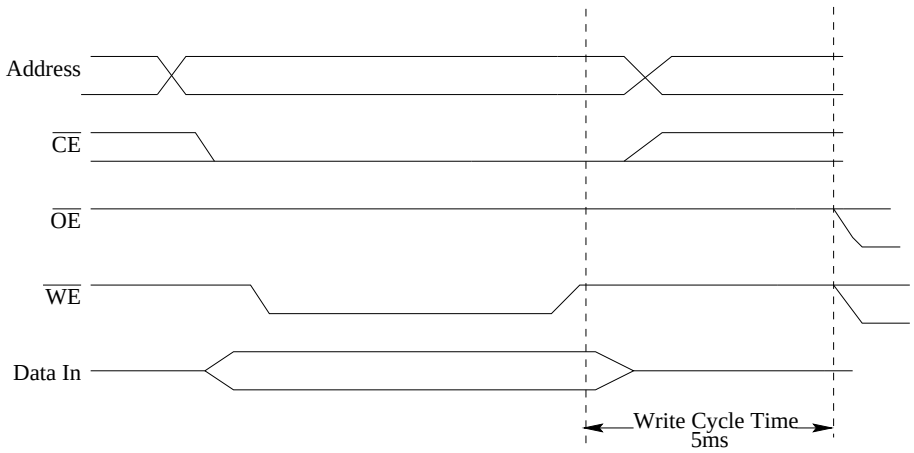
Read Cycle To read a byte from the EEPROM the address is placed on the address pins (A_0 to A_{14}) and then the $\overline{CE}$ and $\overline{OE}$ signals are pulled low. $\overline{WE}$ must remain high during the cycle. The EEPROM will drive the data pins (I/O_0 to I/O_7) with the contents of the addressed location. The EEPROM read cycle is shown in figure 3.1 above.

Write Cycle Writing to the EEPROM is similar to writing to an SRAM but takes about 5ms to finish. During this time no further accesses are allowed except for the data polling described below. A write cycle is initiated by placing a valid address and data on the appropriate pins and pulling $\overline{CE}$ and $\overline{WE}$ low. $\overline{OE}$ must remain high during the cycle. The write cycle is shown in figure 3.2 on page 6.

Detecting the End of the Write Cycle Through Data Polling To allow the processor to determine when the write cycle has ended, and it is safe to make further accesses, the EEPROM provides a feature known as data polling. After a write cycle has been started, as shown above, a read of the same address will return the opposite of bit 7 of the written data on pin I/O_7 until the cycle is finished. Once the cycle ends I/O_7 returns to the correct state and the EEPROM is ready for the next access. A timing diagram of this process is shown in figure 3.3 on page 6.

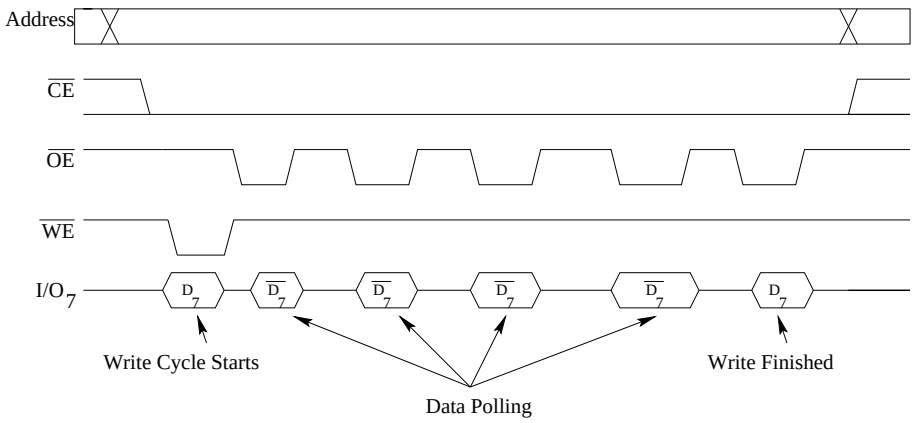
3.2 EEPROM Bootstrapping

When the board is assembled the EEPROM is initially blank. It must somehow be programmed with the desired software. This could be done with a device



Source: [3]

Figure 3.2: Timing Diagram of EEPROM Write Cycle



Source: [3]

Figure 3.3: Timing Diagram of EEPROM Data Polling

programmer, but that would defeat the purpose of using EEPROM in the first place. The 68HC11 provides a bootstrap mode that allows a small program to be loaded over the serial port. This program can be sent by a PC and used to program the EEPROM. This allows the 68HC11 to bootstrap itself. For more information about the 68HC11 bootstrap mode see sections 2.2.3 and 2.2.4 of the 68HC11 Technical Reference Manual[15] or appendix C on page 42 of this report.

3.3 EEPROM Design Issues

This portion of the project required determining how to interface an EEPROM to the 68HC11's external expansion bus and how to program it from a PC without any special hardware. The similarity of the control signals to those of an SRAM or EPROM simplified this. A simple adapter to match the pin-outs of the EEPROM to the EPROM socket was needed, but other than that the EEPROM hardware was straightforward. See section 3.4 for a detailed description of the adapter.

To load the EEPROM, software was needed for both the PC doing the loading and for the 68HC11 to run during the load. The software for the 68HC11 is sent from the PC using the 68HC11 bootstrap mode. An example of such a program is given in Motorola Application Note AN1010[2]. This software was sufficient to load the EEPROM from bootstrap mode while needing no additional hardware. However, the PC program given was written in GWBASIC. Not having a copy of GWBASIC, or even the more modern QBASIC, the author was forced to rewrite the PC portion of the program in C. See section 3.5 on page 10 for more information about the EEPROM loading software.

3.4 EEPROM Hardware Design

The EEPROM has a very similar interface to the EPROM, but some of the pins are located in different locations. The pin-outs of 8k and 32k EPROMs and EEPROMs are compared in table 3.1 on page 8. These differences mean that a socket adapter had to be constructed to fit the EEPROM into the EPROM socket. The adapter consisted of a small circuit board with the EEPROM socket attached to it. A wire-wrap socket was placed on the board to form a connector that fit into the MPP board's EPROM socket. The schematic for the socket adapter is in shown in section J.1, page 85. A photograph of the board is shown in figure 3.4 on page 9. Since the EPROM socket does not provide a write enable signal it was necessary to connect a wire from the adapter board to the $\overline{WE}$ signal on the MPP board expansion connector. A jumper must also be provided to allow setting the 68HC11 to bootstrap mode. See appendix C or the 68HC11 manual[15] for details of bootstrap mode.

The only other hardware needed for the EEPROM to function properly was a small change to the address decoder. According to section 2.2.2 on page

	EPROM		EEPROM	
Pin No.	27C256	27C64	28C256	28C64
1	V_{pp}	V_{pp}	A_{14}	$RDY/\overline{BSY}$
2	A_{12}	A_{12}	A_{12}	A_{12}
3	A_7	A_7	A_7	A_7
4	A_6	A_6	A_6	A_6
5	A_5	A_5	A_5	A_5
6	A_4	A_4	A_4	A_4
7	A_3	A_3	A_3	A_3
8	A_2	A_2	A_2	A_2
9	A_1	A_1	A_1	A_1
10	A_0	A_0	A_0	A_0
11	D_0	D_0	D_0	D_0
12	D_1	D_1	D_1	D_1
13	D_2	D_2	D_2	D_2
14	V_{ss}	V_{ss}	V_{ss}	V_{ss}
15	D_3	D_3	D_3	D_3
16	D_4	D_4	D_4	D_4
17	D_5	D_5	D_5	D_5
18	D_6	D_6	D_6	D_6
19	D_7	D_7	D_7	D_7
20	$\overline{CE}$	$\overline{CE}$	$\overline{CE}$	$\overline{CE}$
21	A_{10}	A_{10}	A_{10}	A_{10}
22	$\overline{OE}$	$\overline{OE}$	$\overline{OE}$	$\overline{OE}$
23	A_{11}	A_{11}	A_{11}	A_{11}
24	A_9	A_9	A_9	A_9
25	A_8	A_8	A_8	A_8
26	A_{13}	NC	A_{13}	NC
27	A_{14}	$\overline{P}$	$\overline{WE}$	$\overline{WE}$
28	V_{cc}	V_{cc}	V_{cc}	V_{cc}

Sources: [14], [13], [1], [3]

Table 3.1: EPROM and EEPROM pinouts

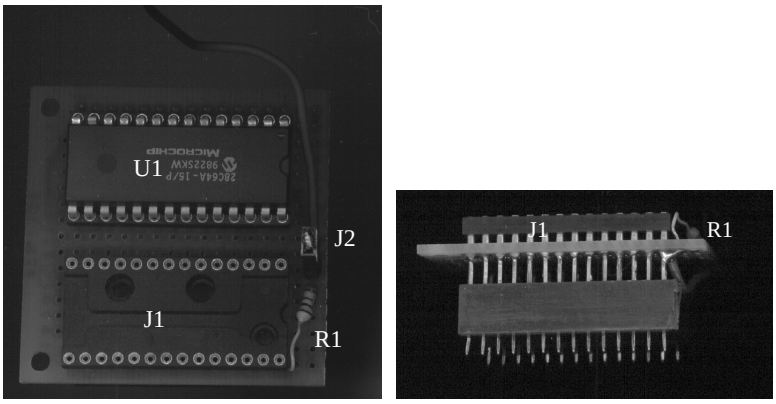


Figure 3.4: Photographs of the EEPROM Socket Adapter

E Clock	68HC11 Min. Access Time	Memory Max. Access Time
1MHz	442ns	427ns
2MHz	192ns	177ns
3MHz	111ns	96ns

Source: [15]

Table 3.2: Memory Access Time Requirements for 68HC11

2-6 of the 68HC11 technical Reference[15] during accesses to internal address space the 68HC11 still generates address and bus control signals. Since a 32k EEPROM will overlap the addresses of the internal EEPROM any accesses to the internal EEPROM will also activate the external EEPROM. When a write to the 68HC11 internal EEPROM occurred then the external EEPROM would also enter its write cycle. This would crash the system if the program was running in EEPROM (Such as the monitor) since the processor will be unable to fetch the next instruction once the write cycle has started. Also the write would corrupt the EEPROM. Therefore it was necessary to exclude the internal EEPROM address range from the external EEPROM chip select range. This problem did not exist in the EPROM based system since writes to the EPROM have no effect. A jumper was also provided to disconnect the $\overline{WE}$ signal when the EEPROM was not being updated to prevent other unintentional corruption.

The speed of the EEPROM needed depends on the clock speed of the 68HC11 and the speed of the address decoder GAL. The limiting factor is the memory access time. A summary of the requirements for 1, 2 and 3MHz E clocks is shown in table 3.2 above. The memory access times determined above assume a 15ns delay from the address decoder GAL. They should be adjusted if a different speed GAL is used.

3.5 EEPROM Software Design

The software to load the EEPROM consists of two parts. One runs on the PC and sends the second part to the 68HC11 running in bootstrap mode. The first part, running on the PC, then tells the second part, running on the 68HC11 what action it is to perform. The action can be one of:

- Program 68HC11 Internal EEPROM
- Program External EEPROM or RAM
- Verify Memory

The PC then sends the S19 file containing the program to be loaded or verified. The 68HC11 echos each received character so that communications errors can be detected. No other error checking is done. If problems are suspected the loader, or another program (such as PCBUG11) should be used to verify the memory contents. Details of the two parts of the loader are given below. Listings of the software can be found in appendix G and on the enclosed disk.

3.5.1 68HC11 Bootstrap Portion of the EEPROM Loader

This is the program sent to the 68HC11 by the PC. It was published by Motorola in Application Note AN1010[2], and was used with only minimal modifications.

The bootstrap program first enables the external bus. Then it waits for a character to indicate the mode. If it receives an 'X', 'I' or 'V' it sets the flags to indicate the mode. 'X' is for programming external EEPROM or RAM, 'I' is for programming internal EEPROM and 'V' is for verifying either one. The program then waits for the S19 file to be sent.

For program modes the correct programming algorithm is performed depending on the memory type indicated by the mode flags. For external EEPROM the data polling method described in section 3.1.1 on page 5 is used. For internal EEPROM the programming algorithm described in section 3.5.1 of the 68HC11 manual[15] is used.

If verify mode is selected then no writing occurs. Instead the received bytes are compared to the current memory contents. If they are different then the byte from memory is sent back to the PC. When finished (as indicated by receiving an S9 record from the PC) the loader just goes into an endless loop of returning received characters.

The original version would stop echoing characters when it was done. This often confused the PC part of the program when there were some blank lines at the end of the S19 file. The Motorola assembler leaves a blank line at the end of the S19 files it generates so it was necessary to correct this problem.

The pseudocode for the program described above is presented in figure 3.5 on page 11.

```
1. Wait for character from SCI
       X? - Set External EEPROM mode
       I? - Set Internal EEPROM mode
       V? - Set Verify Mode
       other? - Goto 1
2. Wait for character from SCI
       not S? - Goto 2
3. Wait for character from SCI
       1? - S Record received
          - call 4
       9? - End of S19 file
          - Echo received characters forever
       other - Goto 3
4. Get length of record and start address
5. for each byte in record
       Get two characters
       convert to binary
       mode == I? Program to internal EEPROM
       mode == X? Program to external EEPROM
                  Data poll until done
       mode == V? Compare received byte to memory
                  If different send byte in memory back to PC
       Skip over checksum
   return
```

Figure 3.5: Pseudocode for 68HC11 Bootstrap Portion of EEPROM Loader

Flag	Description	Default
-i	Load 68HC11 internal EEPROM	-e
-e	Load external EEPROM	-e
-v	Verify memory	-e
-l *loaderfile*	bootstrap loader file	-l EEPROGIX.B00
-c *n*	Select COM port (1-4)	-c 1
-f *n*	68HC11 E Clock *NOT IMPLEMENTED!*	-f 2000000
Last Argument	S19 filename	none

Table 3.3: EEPROM Loader PC program command line options

3.5.2 PC Portion of 68HC11 EEPROM Loader

The PC portion of the loader is responsible for sending the bootloader portion to the 68HC11. It then sends a single character to indicate the mode and sends the S19 file containing the program to be loaded or verified. Since all of the characters sent to the 68HC11 are echoed it is possible to check for communication errors. A timeout on the receiver is also implemented as an error check. If no character is received within 5 seconds the program reports an error and terminates. In verify mode the program waits 10ms after each character is sent to see if a byte is returned. If so it is displayed to alert the user to the error. In any mode the characters of the S19 file that are echoed back are displayed on the screen.

The program was loosely based on the one in AN1010[2], but was rewritten in C. This was done to improve the performance and readability of the code and to allow the program to run without a BASIC interpreter present. The C version of the program was developed using the free DJGPP compiler and development tools available from [4]. DJGPP is a port of the GNU gcc compiler to the MS-DOS environment. The EEPROM loader runs under DOS, including a Windows 98 DOS window and the Linux DOS emulator. Under Windows the program does not seem to release the serial port until the window is closed. This means that other programs cannot use the port until the DOS window is closed. The reason for this behavior is unknown.

The program should be fairly portable to other operating systems. The only non-portable code should be in serial.c where the serial port is accessed. These routines could be replaced with the appropriate ones for whatever OS was needed.

To shorten development time, but still have a useful program, it was developed as a simple DOS command line tool. It understands the command line arguments shown in table 3.3.

The bootloader program that is sent to the 68HC11 is stored as a straight binary file. Tools are available on the Internet (See references [8] and [18]) to convert the S19 output of the assembler into straight binary. This file must be at least 256 bytes long and the code and data must fit in the first 256 bytes. This

is a restriction of the 68HC11 bootstrap mode. The listing of the bootloader can be found in appendix G on page 61.

3.6 EEPROM Operation Overview

To load the monitor program into the EEPROM the user installs the bootstrap mode jumpers, to set the MODA and MODB signals low, and resets the 68HC11. This puts it into bootstrap mode. Then the user ensures the serial cable is connected between the MPP board and the PC. The program can now be run. The bootload program is run to load the program into the EEPROM. When it is finished the program can be run again in verify mode to ensure the programming was successful. The 68HC11 must be reset between runs of the program. If multiple non-overlapping S19 files need to be loaded they can be sent one at a time, remembering to reset the processor between runs. After all the files are programmed, and optionally verified, the bootstrap jumpers can be removed and the 68HC11 again reset to begin normal operation.

Appendix A on page 39 contains detailed instructions for using the loader.

3.7 Challenges in Implementing EEPROM

It took much work to determine why writing to the 68HC11 internal EEPROM was crashing the system and corrupting the monitor. It was not obvious that the 68HC11 would show write cycles on the external bus during internal accesses. Once that was determined and the address decoder corrected there were no further problems.

The DOS part of the loader took the most time on this portion of the project. Most of the work was in figuring out exactly what the 68HC11 portion of the loader was expecting. The main problem was the poor commenting and structure of the code in the application note.

3.8 Performance of EEPROM

The performance of the loader is based on many factors including reliability, ease of use and speed. No reliability problems have been noticed with the loader in many uses. The author doesn't even bother verifying the loaded program anymore. The program is easy to use, but the argument parsing is a little weird if the defaults are not suitable. However there would be very little reason to change any of the default settings except possibly for the serial port used. The time it takes the loader to run in various situations is shown in table 3.4 on page 14. The loader speed is good compared to the whole erase-program cycle of a standard EPROM. Verify performance is so poor as to make the feature next to useless. Verifying the monitor took a little less than 20 minutes. PCBUG11 or a similar program would make more sense for verifying memory contents.

Action	OS	Time (mm:ss)
Load	Win98	0:53
Load	Linux/DosEmu/DRDOS	3:20
Verify	Win98	18:08

All time were measured using the Buffalo monitor S19 file. It is 19436 bytes long. The 68HC11 was running at a 2MHz E clock (8MHz crystal). The PC was a 366MHz AMD K6-2 with 32MB of RAM running Microsoft Windows 98 or Mandrake Linux 6.0 with DOSEmu 1.0 and Caldera DRDOS 7.02.

Table 3.4: EEPROM Loading and Verification Time Using BootStrap Loader

Chapter 4

Replacing the Address Decoder GAL with an In-system Programmable Device

On the current MPP board the address decoding was done by a GAL16V8. This worked well, but required a programmer to program the device. Many companies are now making in-system programmable (ISP) logic devices which are much more convenient. They can be programmed using a simple 4 or 5 wire serial connection from a PC or microcontroller. This makes programming much easier.

In this project the Lattice ispGAL22V10C was selected for its small size and similarity to the GAL16V8 previously used. The ispGAL22V10 comes in a 28 pin PLCC package and has the same pin-out as a normal GAL22V10. Programming is done using pins that are not used on the standard 22V10.

4.1 Theory of the ISP GAL

The ispGAL has the same architecture as a normal 22V10 GAL. Each output can be registered or combinatorial, inverted or not. Switches connect the inputs and feedbacks to AND arrays that are ORed before going to the output blocks. See the datasheet[11] for a detailed description of the architecture.

Each switch and control bit in the GAL is referred to as a fuse. Each fuse is assigned an address and can be set or reset during programming. The design software creates a JEDEC file that tells the device programmer the state of all of the fuses. For the ispGAL the device programmer software converts the JEDEC file to a serial bitstream and sends it to the ispGAL. This is usually done over a parallel port cable from a PC, but it can also be done from a microcontroller.

The JEDEC file can be created with any PAL or GAL design system, such as PALASM, that supports 22V10 devices. Lattice provides a package called ispEXPERT which includes schematic and ABEL design entry as well as a simulator.

4.2 ISP GAL Design Issues

The GAL provides an address decoder. The inputs are the upper 8 bits of the address bus (A_8 to A_{15}), the E clock and $R\overline{W}$. It generates the $\overline{R}$ and $\overline{W}$ read and write strobes and the chip selects shown in table 4.1 on page 18.

The ispGAL had to function equivalently to the original GAL, but be programmable with minimal hardware. Programming had to be a reasonably simple and quick procedure.

4.3 ISP GAL Hardware Design

4.3.1 ispGAL Socket Adapter for MPP Board Address Decoder

The ispGAL is only available in a PLCC28 or SSOP28 package. Since an SSOP package would be difficult for a student who may not be experienced at soldering to assemble, the PLCC28 version was chosen. The original GAL16V8 was a DIP packaged device. Therefore the GAL was mounted on an adapter board which also provided the connector for the programming cable. The construction of the adapter was similar to the EEPROM adapter discussed in section 3.4 on page 7. The pinout of the programming connector on the adapter is compatible with the Lattice ispDOWNLOAD cable described in reference [10]. A photograph of the adapter is shown in figure 4.1 on page 17. The schematic of the adapter is shown in section J.2 on page 86.

4.3.2 ispGAL Programming Cable

The ispGAL is usually programmed using a cable from the parallel port of a PC. Lattice sells the ispDOWNLOAD cable which will program any Lattice ISP device (See the cable datasheet[10] for more details). Schematics for the cable were not included in the datasheet so details had to be found elsewhere. After some searching on the Internet some examples of do-it-yourself cables were found at references [16] and [17].

Both of these designs were too complicated for the needs of this project. They have additional logic to support JTAG or 3.3V devices and provide buffering for long cables or programming multiple devices. It turns out that for a short cable no buffering was required. The cable used is shown in the photograph in figure 4.2. The schematic is shown in section J.2 on page 86. This cable is only suitable for the ispGAL device as others need JTAG or the $\overline{ispEN}$ signal. The cable must be kept short since no buffering is used.

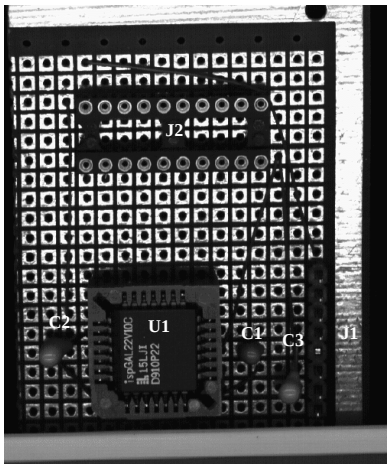


Figure 4.1: Photograph of the ispGAL Socket Adapter

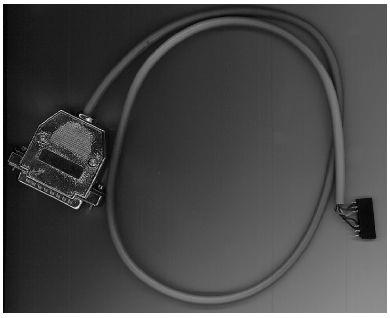


Figure 4.2: Photograph of Author's Lattice ISP Programming Cable

Address Range	Chip Select	Description
$0000-$00FF	none	68HC11 Internal RAM
$1000-$103F	none	68HC11 Internal Registers
$1100-$11FF	IN, OUT	Input and Output Ports
$1400-$14FF	LCD	LCD Output Port (Write Only)
$1500-$15FF	SEL0	Spare Chip Select
$1800-$7FFF	RAM	External RAM
$B600-$B7FF	none	68HC11 Internal EEPROM
$8000-$FFFF	EPROM	External (E)EPROM (Do not activate for $B600-$B7FF)

Table 4.1: MPP Board Memory Map and Chip Selects

4.3.3 GAL Address Decoder Design Equations

The design of the address decoder was largely based on the design of the original MPP board GAL. The decoder generates the various chip select signals for the (E)EPROM, RAM, IO Ports and LCD. It also generates a spare chip select along with read and write strobes. The memory map was not changed, but the logic was changed slightly for the EEPROM and the new LCD interface. See sections 3.4 (page 7) and 5.3 (page 23) for what needed to be changed. The memory map and details for each chip select are shown in table 4.1 above.

The GAL also generates read and write strobes to simplify interfacing with various peripherals. The strobes go low when the E clock is high and the $R\overline{W}$ signal from the 68HC11 is in the appropriate state.

The implementation of this memory map was done in ABEL. ABEL is similar to equation based GAL/PAL assemblers, but has many more advanced features. ABEL also supports test vectors that made simulation easy. When the ABEL source was simulated the results were automatically checked as well as displayed. The ABEL equation and test vector files are in appendix E on page 46.

4.4 ISP GAL Software Design

All of the software used in this portion of the project was downloaded from Lattice Semiconductors web page(http://www.latticesemi.com). The ispEXPERT package was used for the design entry, simulation and compilation. The ispDCD package was used to download the design into the ispGAL. Only ispDCD is needed to program the GAL with the JEDEC file on the included disk. ispEXPERT or another GAL development system is needed to generate a JEDEC file if changes are to be made.

4.5 Challenges in implementing ISP GAL

The main challenge with this part of the project was finding the details of the programmer cable. Lattice have not published the schematic for their

ispDOWNLOAD cable for several years. It took some research using Internet search engines to find some suitable schematics for compatible cables. After reviewing these it was fairly simple to make a simplified cable for the ispGAL.

4.6 Performance of ISP GAL

The ispGAL performed as well as the original GAL. The part used has a 15ns propagation delay, which is better than the original GAL's 25ns.

The ease of reprogramming the ispGAL greatly aided the development of the EEPROM and LCD interface, as the address decoder logic could be changed quickly and easily. Programming took only a few seconds.

Chapter 5

LCD Interface Changes to Allow Higher E-Clock Rates

Most projects involving the MPP board involve the LCD display. In the original design the LCD was connected to the 68HC11's expansion bus. This worked fine when the board was run with a 1MHz E-Clock, but at higher clock frequencies the LCD panel's timing specifications are no longer met by the 68HC11 bus. Although several people report the display functioning correctly at clock rates as high as 4MHz the interface was changed to guarantee the timing specifications at any clock rate.

5.1 LCD Module Interface Theory

The Sharp LM162 LCD module has a simple interface with flexible interfacing requirements. The signals are shown in table 5.1 on page 21. The timing requirements for the interface are given in table 5.2 on page 21. These specifications must be met to guarantee the proper operation of the panel.

The operation of the interface is shown in figure 5.1 on page 22. First RS and R/W are set to the appropriate values. After the setup time E is set to high. For a write cycle the data is then placed on the data bus and after another setup time E is set to low. For a read cycle the data appears on the data bus following the data delay time after E is raised and stays for the data hold time after E is lowered.

The interface can operate with either an 8 bit or a 4 bit data bus. In 4 bit mode the 8 bits of each byte of data or command are sent in two cycle, first the high order bits, then the low order bits. This reduces the number of interface signals by four.

Although the interface is bidirectional, it is not necessary to implement reading from the LCD. The module provides a read mode so that the busy flag may be checked to see if the panel has completed the last command. The datasheet also lists the maximum time for each operation, so that a delay can be used

Pin	Signal	Description
1	V_{SS}	Ground
2	V_{CC}	Power (5V)
3	V_O	Contrast Voltage
4	RS	Register Select High to select data register Low to select instruction register
5	R/W	Read/Write High to read, Low to write
6	E	Enable - High to initiate access
11-14	DB_4-DB_7	High order bits of data bus Used for 4 bit interface DB_7 is also the busy flag
7-10	DB_0-DB_3	Low order bits of data bus Not used in 4 bit interface

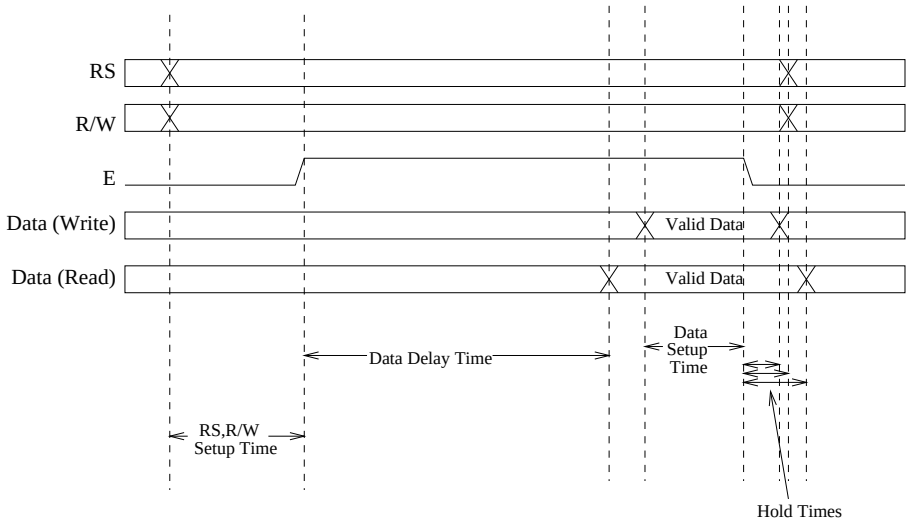
Pin numbers are given for MPP LCD connector.
Sources: [5], [7]

Table 5.1: LCD Module Interface Signal Descriptions

Parameter	Value		Unit
	Min.	Max.	
Enable Cycle Time	1000		ns
Enable Pulse Width(high)	450		ns
Enable Rise/Fall Time		25	ns
Setup Time (RS, RW-E)	140		ns
Hold Time (RS, RW-E)	10		ns
Write Setup Time (Data)	195		ns
Write Hold Time (Data)	10		ns
Read Data Delay Time		320	ns
Read Data Hold Time	20		ns

Source: [5]

Table 5.2: LCD Module Interface Timing Requirements



Source: [5]

Figure 5.1: Timing Diagram for Sharp LCD Module Interface

instead of the busy flag. The other use for a read cycle is to read back the contents of the display RAM or the character RAM.

5.2 LCD Module Interface Design Issues

The major goal of this part of the project was to redesign the LCD interface to operate at higher clock frequencies while still keeping the interface simple. The minimum cycle time for the LCD module is 1000ns as shown in table 5.2, which limits the direct bus interface to a 1MHz clock. Also the setup and hold times are not met for higher frequencies. Therefore a different approach was needed.

The method selected was to replace the previous bus version of the LCD interface with a general purpose output latch. This would allow the 68HC11 to generate the control signals in software, ensuring that the timing requirements of the module can be met.

5.3 LCD Module Interface Hardware Design

To keep the interface as simple as possible a four bit write only interface was used. This allowed the hardware to be kept very simple, while adding slightly to the software requirements. The 4 bit mode was used to reduce the pin count so that a single 8 bit port would suffice. An 8 bit interface would require more complicated hardware, while in 4 bit mode the 4 data bits and 3 control signals fit in an 8 bit IO port. After selecting 4 bit mode during initialization the

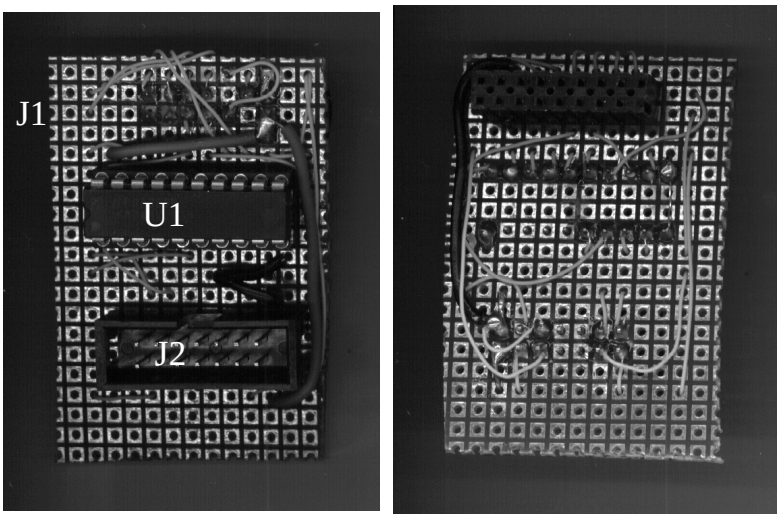


Figure 5.2: Photographs of the LCD Interface Board

processor can send each 8 bit command or data byte by first sending the upper 4 bits and then the lower 4 bits.

Reading back from the LCD panel was not supported since it would greatly complicate the interface to support the bidirectional data bus. The R/W signal to the LCD was tied low to prevent it from driving the data bus and causing contention. The disadvantage of the write only interface is that the busy flag can no longer be read. Instead a delay must be inserted between operations to the LCD. The delay time is specified in the datasheet[5] and can be implemented as a simple software loop. A bidirectional interface would also allow the contents of the display and character RAM to be read, but this feature would rarely be used.

The interface consists of a latch identical to the output port of the MPP board. However it was connected to the LCD chip select of the address decoder. The decoder was modified to only latch the data on a write to the port since it was a unidirectional interface. The prototype of the interface board was connected to the LCD connector on the MPP and the LCD module was connected to the interface board. A photo of the board is shown in figure 5.2 and the schematic is in section J.3 on page 88.

5.4 LCD Module Interface Software Design

Since the LCD module interface was changed to an output latch the LCD driver in the monitor needed to be changed to generate the control signals with the correct timing as shown above in figure 5.1 above. Since the interface used was write only, a software delay loop was used for the delay after each LCD

operation. The use of a 4 bit interface meant that for each 8 bit command or data byte the software had to generate the 2 cycles needed to send the byte.

The WDAT and WCTRL routines in the MPP monitor were replaced with ones implementing the correct 4 bit protocol. WDAT sends a data byte to the LCD module, while WCTRL sends a command byte. These are the subroutines used by user programs to access the LCD. Low level routines were also created to implement the low level accesses. LCDDAT sends a nybble to the LCD as data. This is called twice by WDAT to send the full byte. A similar routine, LCDCTL, was created to send one nybble of a command. Listings of the routines can be found in appendix F on page 55.

5.4.1 LCD Panel Initialization for 4 bit Operation

The LCDINIT routine properly configures the LCD display for 4 bit operation. It follows the sequence of operations shown in the datasheet[5] and repeated in section D.2 on page 45. After finishing this sequence the LCD module is ready for access.

5.4.2 Timing for the LCD Display Interface

The LCD module takes some time to complete an operation. The maximum time for each operation is listed in the datasheet[5] and in the command list in section D.1 on page 44. During this time no further operations can occur. The LCD also provides a busy flag that is available by reading the command register. When the flag is set the LCD is busy and the processor must wait before the next operation.

Since the interface constructed did not support reading from the LCD the busy flag could not be checked. Therefore, delays were inserted after each operation. Command operations require at most 1.64ms to complete, while data writes require at most 40μs to finish. The routines WAIT5ms, WAIT2ms and WAIT50us were written to provide the correct delay. These routines were written for a 2MHz E clock, but could easily be rewritten to provide sufficient delay for any clock speed.

Proper setup and hold time is assured by the amount of time the 68HC11 takes between write to the output port. Since it is impossible to change the output port state in less than 4 cycles the minimum cycle time would be 1μs at 4MHz, which is the minimum cycle time. Therefore all setup, hold and cycle times are guaranteed up to an E clock rate of 4MHz.

5.4.3 LCD Module Interface Operation Overview

When the user wished to send a data character to the LCD they would place the character in register A and call the WDAT function of the monitor. WDAT will split the data byte into its 2 nybbles and call LCDDAT to send each nybble to the display. LCDDATA manipulates the output port to generate the control

signals necessary to write the nybble. After writing both nybbles WDAT calls WAIT50us to wait 50μs for the operation to complete.

Writing a control byte follows the same procedure, except that WCTRL is called by the user. It uses LCDCTL instead of LCDDAT. Since some commands take 1.64ms a 2ms delay occurs by calling WAIT2ms after a command.

5.5 Challenges in implementing LCD Module Interface

The LCD interface requires a somewhat strange initialization sequence to operate in 4 bit mode. An error in the initialization instructions on the datasheet resulted in some confusion. Once the correct command was used the display worked properly. As well the timing of the control signals is critical for proper operation of the interface. Because of this, several attempts were needed before working initialization and communications routines were developed.

5.6 Performance of LCD Module Interface

The LCD will take longer to access with this interface. It takes twice as many cycles to send each byte as with the 8 bit interface, not counting the overhead of separating each byte into the two nybbles. The lack of read capability means that the system must wait the maximum possible delay after each operation. This means accessing the display will take longer on the interface as implemented.

This slowdown would be counteracted by the higher clock rates possible. Although it takes more cycles to perform each LCD access the cycle time is reduced. Therefore the time required to perform an access was not increased as much as one would expect.

The interface was fast enough for a continuously updating ADC reading with a bar graph. This application required many LCD operations to update the display as well as a fair amount of calculation and the display update rate was far more than sufficient.

Chapter 6

Improvements to the Buffalo Monitor used on the 68HC11 Processor Module

The monitor is a program running on the processor that allows the user to load and debug programs. The MPP board uses a modified version of Motorola's Buffalo monitor. The features of this monitor are:

- Load S19 files from host PC
- Display and Modify memory and registers
- Set breakpoints
- Single step using the timer and the XIRQ interrupt
- Simple interactive assembler
- Many useful IO routines for the serial port

The changes to the monitor were intended to make it more useful. The changes made were:

- Added memory count and test routine
- Improved interrupt handling. Unhandled interrupts cause a message to be displayed
- Added support for the new LCD interface (See sections 5.4 (page 23) and appendix F)
- Removed support for a second serial port since the MPP board does not have one and likely never will. This was an attempt to reduce the size of Buffalo to make room for the other additions while still using an 8k (E)EPROM.

1. Write $FFFF→$7FFE
2. Write $55AA→$3FFE
3. Write $AA55→$5FFE
4. Read $7FFE
   - $FFFF? - 32k Installed
   - $55AA? - 16k Installed
   - $AA55? - 8k Installed
   - $Other? - Error

Figure 6.1: Algorithm to Determine MPP Board RAM Size

- Added LCD subroutines to jump table and made sure all useful Buffalo subroutines were in the jump table.

6.1 Memory Counting and Testing

6.1.1 Memory Counting Design Issues

To determine how much memory was installed a series of writes were made to various locations in RAM. The partial decoding of the addresses leave 'mirrors' of the RAM in the memory map if less than 32k is installed which means that by picking the order and locations of the writes the amount of memory could be determined by the result left in one of the addresses.

6.1.2 Memory Counting and Testing Software Design

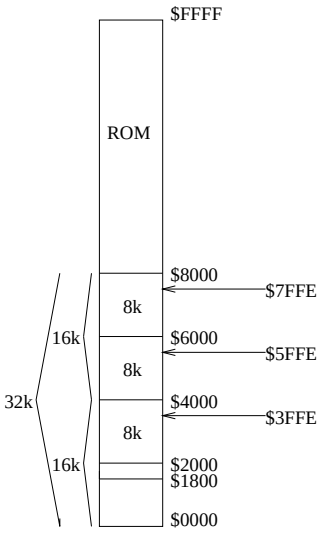
The algorithm used is shown in figure 6.1. This process relies on the fact that for an 8k system all three addresses are the same memory location. For a 16k system $FFFE and $3FFE are the same location, but $5FFE is different. Figure 6.2 on page 28 shows the contents of each of the memory locations after each step of the process.

After determining how much RAM is present it is tested by writing values to each location and reading them back. The values used for testing are $00, $55, $AA and $FF. If an error was detected a message was printed on the terminal including the address and data of the failure.

The subroutine that performs this operation is included in section H.1 on page 76.

6.1.3 Memory Counter and Tester Operation Overview

When the user wishes to test the RAM they would type RAMTEST at the Buffalo prompt. The subroutine would then run and the results were displayed on the terminal. All of the RAM is cleared by this routine.



8k			16k			32k		
Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3
$FFFF	$55AA	$AA55	$FFFF	$55AA	$55AA	$FFFF	$FFFF	$FFFF
$FFFF	$55AA	$AA55			$AA55			$AA55
$FFFF	$55AA	$AA55	$FFFF	$55AA			$55AA	$55AA

Figure 6.2: Step-by-step Operation of the RAM Counting Algorithm

6.1.4 Challenges in implementing the Memory Count and Test

Figuring out the way to detect how much RAM is installed was tricky. The partial decoding creates mirrors in the memory map so that all of the RAM will test good, even past the end of real RAM. The solution was to use the differences in the mirroring between different RAM sizes to determine the amount of RAM installed.

6.1.5 Performance of Memory Count and Test Routines

The RAM counter was tested with 8k and 32k RAM chips installed and worked perfectly. Since a 16k RAM chip was not available detecting 16k was tested by installing the 32k RAM chip with the A_{14} address line disconnected. In all cases the amount of installed RAM was properly detected.

To verify that the RAM test worked properly a RAM chip with a data pin bent up so it was not touching the socket contact was used. The test showed an appropriate error.

Address	Contents
Stack Pointer(SP)	—
SP+1	CCR
SP+2	ACCB
SP+3	ACCA
SP+4	IX_H
SP+5	IX_L
SP+6	IY_H
SP+7	IY_L
SP+8	PC_H
SP+9	PC_L

Table 6.1: 68HC11 Stack Contents After an Interrupt has Occurred

6.2 Improving the Buffalo Monitor Handling of Unhandled Interrupts

6.2.1 Unhandled Interrupt Handler Design Issues

Before running a user program Buffalo calls the VECINIT subroutine to set all of the unused interrupt soft vectors to point to a routine called STOPIT. This causes control to return to the monitor if an unhandled interrupt occurs. The most common causes of unhandled interrupts are illegal instructions and enabling interrupts before setting the soft vector. The original STOPIT routine simply stopped the system by using the STOP instruction in an endless loop.

The goal of the updated routine was to provide a useful response to these interrupts. In this case a message and the register contents are displayed and an attempt is made to restart the monitor.

6.2.2 Unhandled Interrupt Handler Software Design

The monitor assumes a soft vector is unused if it does not contain a JMP instruction to transfer control to the interrupt service routine. Before starting the user program it sets all unused vectors to point to the STOPIT routine. To provide a better response the STOPIT routine was replaced by a more advanced one that displays a message and the register contents. Each soft vector is set to a different address that prints the correct message for the interrupt received. The register contents are then displayed by reading them from the stack. The stack after an interrupt is shown in table 6.1 above. At this point the monitor attempts to restart the system by jumping to the start of the monitor program. A listing of the routine is in section H.2 on page 79.

6.2.3 Interrupt Handler Operation Overview

When a user program causes an interrupt, but has not set the soft vector to point to the service routine the STOPIT routine will be called. This will print the cause of the interrupt and the register contents to help debug the program. After printing the information Buffalo is restarted.

6.2.4 Challenges in implementing the Unhandled Interrupt Handler

The interrupt handler was fairly straightforward and presented little difficulty in implementation.

6.2.5 Performance of the Unhandled Interrupt Handler

The interrupt handler was tested with a variety of small programs that generated various interrupts. The external IRQ and XIRQ pins were also activated. In each case the correct interrupt was identified and reasonable register contents were displayed. In each case Buffalo successfully restarted itself without needing a manual reset.

6.3 New LCD Driver Routines for Buffalo Monitor

These routines were added and modified to support the new LCD interface described in section 5 on page 20. They are described in detail in section 5.4 on page 23. The code used is in section F on page 55.

6.4 Other Improvements Made to the Buffalo Monitor

6.4.1 Removing Excess I/O Code from the Buffalo Monitor

The monitor contained a lot of code detect and use certain kinds of auxiliary serial ports found on some Motorola evaluation boards. It allowed Buffalo to use two serial ports: one for the terminal and one for the host. This was unnecessary for the MPP board which only has one port. The extra code was just taking up extra ROM space that was put to better use for other features. Another advantage of this change was the the Buffalo LOAD command no longer required the T argument. The code was removed to make room for the other monitor changes while keeping the code under 8k.

6.4.2 Adding More Functions to the Jump Table

Users calling Buffalo routines do so through a jump table store at the top of ROM, just below the vector table. The routines described in the MPP manual do not cover all of the Buffalo I/O routine, and the LCD routines were missing altogether. A new jump table is shown in section B on page 41.

Chapter 7

Conclusions

The improvements made to the MPP board will make it easier for a student with limited equipment to program the parts. The ease of programming the parts also makes the board more flexible. The user can quickly update the monitor or store programs in the EEPROM. The ease of programming the GAL makes changing the memory map easier. The unused pins on the GAL could be used for another purpose simply by reprogramming it. Verifying the EEPROM contents with the EEPROM loader program is very slow, but programs like PCBUG11 provide a quick way to verify the memory contents.

The LCD interface update allows the user more flexibility to choose a higher clock speed for applications that need more processing power without having to worry about the timing of the LCD panel. The only other change needed to operate at higher clocks is to change the baud rate of the PC.

The better handling of unexpected interrupts is a big help to debugging. If the user had forgotten to set the interrupt vector they would receive a useful error message instead of the system crashing. Since illegal instructions also generate interrupts, a program that is executing garbage will quickly be stopped and again a message will be displayed. This would hopefully provide a useful clue to the problem so it can be quickly located and corrected.

The RAM test functionality added to the monitor is useful to a person who has just assembled an MPP board and wanted to be sure the RAM was working properly. The test will verify that the RAM is installed correctly, the chip is working and the jumpers are set correctly.

These changes will hopefully make the MPP board more useful for the users.

Chapter 8

Recommendations for Implementing Improvements

8.1 Recommendations for Use of EEPROM on the MPP Board

For a new version of the MPP board supporting the EEPROM would not require that much change. The addition of a few jumpers would permit either EPROM or EEPROM to be used in the same socket. This would make the design very flexible.

Jumpers would have to be provided to put the 68HC11 into bootstrap mode. Two jumpers, one from MODA to ground and one from MODB to ground would suffice for this. The jumpers required to adapt the socket for both EPROMs and EEPROMs are shown in figure 8.1 on page 34

The loader program is adequate, but some improvements could be made. The EEPROM supports a block write mode where a group of bytes can be written during one cycle (See datasheets [1] and [3] for details). This would speed up the programming, but would need modifications to the loader. Another useful feature would be to improve the verify mode so that it runs in a reasonable time.

8.2 Recommendations for Implementing the ISP GAL on the MPP Board

Switching to the ISP GAL would be fairly simple. A PLCC socket would replace the current DIP socket and an 8 pin header would be provided for programming.

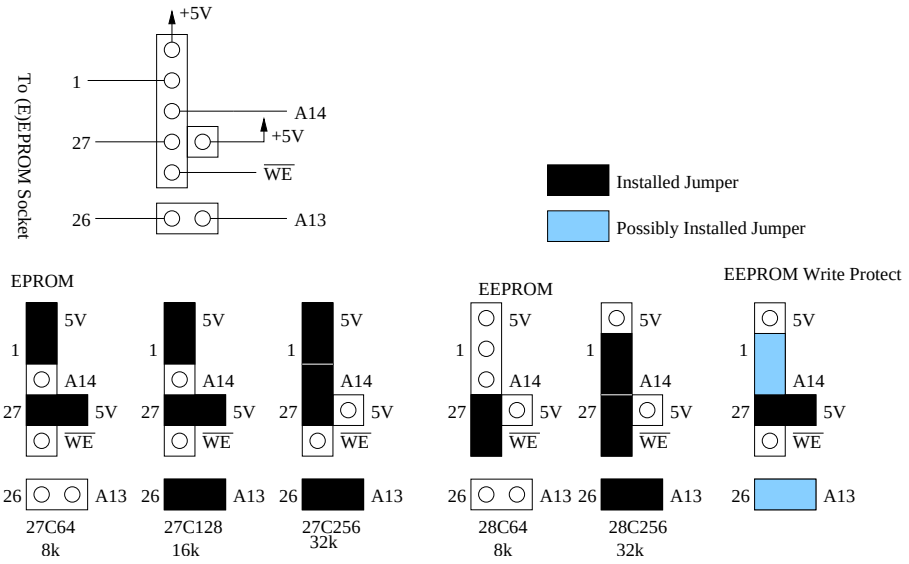


Figure 8.1: Recommendations for EPROM/EEPROM Configuration Jumpers for MPP Board

A DOS based GAL loader program would be useful for the Ryerson project lab which has mostly DOS based PCs. Lattice has some example code, known as ispCODE[9], that looks like it would be a good start.

If the ispEXPERT software is not available, any PAL or GAL assembler capable of generating JEDEC files for 22V10 devices can be used. The equations are shown in the ispEXPERT report file in section E.3 on page 50.

If the ispGAL22V10 is not available a standard GAL22V10 could be substituted since they are pin compatible. However a normal GAL would have to programmed on a device programmer and then inserted into the socket on the board. The parallel port programming cable could not be used with a standard GAL.

8.3 Recommendations for Updated LCD Display Interface on MPP Board

The updated LCD interface guarantees the timing specifications for the LCD panel by handling the control signals in software. This is adds extra complexity to the software, but does give the user more flexibility about the clock speed. If an LCD panel is not needed the interface as presented could be used as 6 general purpose outputs.

8.4 Recommendations for Monitor Updates for MPP Board

The addition of the interrupt handler to the monitor is a big help in debugging programs, especially if they use interrupts. The error message given is a lot more helpful than the previous behavior of crashing. The feature would be very useful.

The RAM test feature, although useful, does take up a lot of ROM space. Most people are only likely to use it once after assembling the board. It might be better off as a user program that can be loaded when needed.

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Appendix A

Bootstrapping the 68HC11 Processor Board

After assembling the board it will be necessary to first program the GAL and then the EEPROM. Instructions for doing this are below.

A.1 Programming the ispGAL

1. Connect the programmer cable between the PC's parallel port and the programming header on the board.
2. Connect power to the MPP board.
3. Run the ispDCD software.
4. Click on the 'SCAN' button on the toolbar.
5. Verify the display shows a single ispGAL22V10.
6. Click on browse and select the JEDEC file to program (Eg. DECODE.JED).
7. Make sure the operation is set to 'PV' (Program and Verify)
8. Click the 'RUN' gadget.
9. The GAL will now be programmed.

A.2 Programming the EEPROM

1. Ensure an 8MHz crystal is installed on the MPP board (or modify the baud rate in the DOS software).
2. Connect a serial cable between the MPP boards serial port and the PC.

3. Install the MODA and MODB jumpers to select bootstrap mode.
4. Ensure the jumpers are correctly set for the EEPROM. The pin 27 jumper should be set to WE.
5. Power up or reset the MPP board. The TX LED should now be on.
6. Change the DOS current directory to the location of the bootloader file (Default EEPROGIX.B00)
7. Type 'eeload <*options*> <*S19 File*>. <*options*> can be any of the options show in table 3.3 on page 12.
8. The status will be displayed as the program runs.
9. To write protect the EEPROM move the pin 27 jumper to 5V.
10. Remove the MODA and MODB jumpers and reset the MPP board.

Appendix B

Buffalo Monitor Subroutine Descriptions and Addresses

Routine	Address	Description
LCDPOS	$ff64	Set LCD cursor A=Col., B=Line
CLRLCD	$ff67	Clear the LCD display
LCDTEXT	$ff6a	Print string at X to LCD
WCTRL	$ff6d	Send A to LCD control register
WDAT	$ff70	Send A to LCD data register
WAIT5ms	$ff73	5ms delay @ E=2Mhz
WAIT2ms	$ff76	2ms delay @ E=2MHz
WAIT50us	$ff79	50us delay @ E=2MHz
UPCASE	$ffa0	convert A to upper case
WCHEK	$ffa3	check A for white space (space, tab, comma) Set Z if true
DCHEK	$ffa6	check A for delimiter (WCHEK + EOL) Set Z if true
INPUT	$ffac	low level input routine, A=recvd char or 0 if no char
OUTPUT	$ffaf	low level output routine. Transmit A
OUTLHLF	$ffb2	display top 4 bits of A as hex digit
OUTRHLF	$ffb5	display bottom 4 bits of A as hex digit
OUTA	$ffb8	output ascii character in A
OUT1BYT	$ffbb	display the hex value of byte at X
OUT1BSP	$ffbe	out1byt followed by space
OUT2BSP	$ffc1	display 2 hex bytes at X and a space
OUTCRLF	$ffc4	carriage return, line feed to terminal
OUTSTRG	$ffc7	display string at X (term with $04 or $00)
OUTSTRG0	$ffc7	outstrg with no initial carr ret
INCHAR	$ffcd	wait for and input a char from terminal to A

Appendix C

Description of the 68HC11 Operating Modes

The 68HC11 has four operating modes. The mode is selected by the state of the MODA and MODB pins at reset. Table C.1 shows the various modes and the MODA and MODB settings that select them.

C.1 Single-Chip Mode

This operating mode is used when the external bus is not required. The pins used for the bus become parallel ports B and C. Programs are run from internal EPROM, EEPROM or mask ROM depending on the specific version of the 68HC11.

C.2 Expanded Mode

This is the normal operating mode of the MPP board. The port B and C pins become external address and data busses. This allows connection to external

Mode	MODA	MODB	Description
Single-Chip	0	1	No external bus
Expanded	1	1	External bus enabled
Special Bootstrap	0	0	Run program loaded over serial port
Special Test	1	0	Factory testing mode

Source: [6]

Table C.1: 68HC11 Operating Modes

memories and peripherals.

C.3 Bootstrap Mode

Bootstrap mode is very useful feature of the 68HC11. It allows the processor to load a small program over the serial port. This is useful for bootstrapping a system and for testing. For example, Motorola provides a monitor that runs on the PC called PCBUG11 that uses bootstrap mode to send a small program to the 68HC11 that allows the monitor to control the 68HC11.

Bootstrap mode is selected by having the MODA and MODB pins of the 68HC11 low during reset. After resetting in bootstrap mode the 68HC11 sends a continuous break on the SCI transmitter. The PC then sends the character $FF. This can occur at 2 baud rates: either E/16 or E/104. This corresponds to 7812 baud or 1200 baud for a 2MHz E clock. After transmitting the $FF the PC sends 256 bytes that are stored in the internal RAM of the 68HC11. Each received character is echoed back to the PC to allow for error checking. When all 256 bytes are received the 68HC11 jumps to address $0000 to start the downloaded program.

The external bus is not enabled by default in bootstrap mode. However by modifying the HPRIO register the program can switch to expanded mode or special test mode.

C.4 Special Test Mode

This mode is intended for factory testing. It is similar to expanded mode, but the normal register protection mechanism is disabled to allow testing. Some additional registers are available, but their function is not useful outside of testing. This mode has limited use for the user although it could be useful to allow a monitor to change write-once registers several times.

Appendix D

LCD Module Information

D.1 LCD Module Command List

This is the command summary from the LCD module datasheet[5]. For more details see the datasheet.

Table 7. Instruction Set

INSTRUCTION	CODE										FUNCTION	EXECUTION TIME (max) (f_{CP} or f_{OSC} = 250 kHz)
	RS	R/W	DB_7	DB_6	DB_5	DB_4	DB_3	DB_2	DB_1	DB_0		
Display Clear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Clear enter display area, restore display from shift, and load address counter with DD RAM address 00_H.	1.64 ms
Display/Cursor Home	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	*	Restore display from shift and load address counter with DD RAM address 00_H.	1.64 ms
Entry Mode Set	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	I/D	S	Specify cursor advance direction and display shift mode. This operation takes place after each data transfer.	40 µs
Display ON/OFF	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	D	C	B	Specify activation of display (D), cursor (C), and blinking of character at cursor position (B).	40 µs
Display/Cursor Shift	0	0	0	0	0	1	S/C	R/L	*	*	Shift display or move cursor.	40 µs
Function Set	0	0	0	0	1	DL	N	0	*	*	Set interface data length (DL) and number of display lines (N).	40 µs
CG RAM Address Set	0	0	0	1	A_{CG}						Load the address counter with a CG RAM address. Subsequent data is CG RAM data.	40 µs
DD RAM Address Set	0	0	1	A_{DD}							Load the address counter with a DD RAM address. Subsequent data is DD RAM data.	40 µs
Busy Flag/Address Counter Read	0	1	BF	AC							Read busy flag (BF) and contents of address counter (AC).	0 µs
CG RAM/DD RAM Data Write	1	0	Write data								Write data to CG RAM or DD RAM.	40 µs
CG RAM/DD RAM Data Read	1	1	Read data								Read data from CG RAM or DD RAM.	40 µs
	I/D = 1: Increment, I/D = 0: Decrement S = 1: Display Shift On S/C = 1: Shift Display, S/C = 0: Move Cursor R/L = 1: Shift Right, R/L = 0: Shift Left DL = 1: 8-Bit, DL = 0: 4-Bit N = 1: Dual Line, N = 0: Single Line BF = 1: Internal Operation, BF = 0: Ready for Instruction										DD RAM: Display Data RAM CG RAM: Character Generator RAM A_{CG}: Character Generator RAM Address A_{DD}: Display Data RAM Address AC: Address Counter	

NOTES:

1. Symbol "*" signifies a "don't care" bit.
2. Correct input value for "N" is predetermined for each model (see Table 12).

Source: [5]

D.2 LCD Module Initialization for 4-bit Mode Operation

The LCD needs to be properly initialized for 4 bit mode. This is the procedure given in the datasheet[5].

All commands are given in binary and are sent on the upper nybble of the data bus. When an 8 bit number is shown it is assumed it will be sent over 2 cycles using the 4 bit mode. RS and R/W remain low throughout the process.

1. Wait 15ms from power on
2. Send command nybble 0011
3. Wait 4.1ms
4. Send command nybble 0011
5. Wait 100μs
6. Send command nybble 0011
7. Check Busy Flag or wait 40μs
8. Send command nybble 0010 (Function Set 4bit)
9. Check Busy Flag or wait 40μs
10. Send command byte 00101000 (Function Set)
11. Check Busy Flag or wait 40μs
12. Send command byte 00001000 (Display Off)
13. Check Busy Flag or wait 40μs
14. Send command byte 00000001 (Clear Display)
15. Check Busy Flag or wait 40μs
16. Send command byte 00000110 (Entry Mode Set)
17. Check Busy Flag or wait 40μs
18. Display is now initialized

Source: [5]

Note that there is an error in the initialization sequence shown in the datasheet. The Function Set command shown is incorrect. Refer to the sequence shown above or the command summary in the datasheet for the correct command.

Appendix E

ABEL Source Code for MPP Board Address Decoder GAL

E.1 ABEL Source Code

```
// MPP Board Address decoder
// Shawn D'Alimonte
// Jan 2000
//
// Addresses
// EPROM   $8000-$FFFF (Except $B600-$B7FF)
// RAM     $1800-$7FFF
// IN/OUT  $1100-$11FF
// LCD     $1400-$14FF
// SELECT0 $1500-$15FF
//
// It also generates the /R and /W strobes
//
// This is targeted for the Lattice ispGAL22V10-15J.  Other
// PLDs should work if you change the pinouts to match and
// construct the appropriate socket adapter.

MODULE decode

TITLE 'MPP Board Address Decoder'

Declarations                                    // Pin numbers
        // Pins
```

```
      //sclk    PIN     1; // SCLK
        a8      PIN     2; // I/CLK
        a9      PIN     3; // I
        a10     PIN     4; // I
        a11     PIN     5; // I
        a12     PIN     6; // I
        a13     PIN     7; // I
      //mode    PIN     8; // MODE
        a14     PIN     9; // I
        a15     PIN    10; // I
        e       PIN    11; // I
        rw      PIN    12; // I
      //spare1  PIN    13; // I
      //gnd     PIN    14; // GND
      //sdi     PIN    15; // SDI
      //spare2  PIN    16; // I
      //spare3  PIN    17; // IO
      //spare4  PIN    18; // IO
        r       PIN    19; // IO
        w       PIN    20; // IO
        select0 PIN    21; // IO
      //sdo     PIN    22; // SDO
        lcd     PIN    23; // IO
        outp    PIN    24; // IO
        inp     PIN    25; // IO
        ram     PIN    26; // IO
        eprom   PIN    27; // IO
      //vcc     PIN    28; // VCC

        a8,a9,a10,a11,a12,a13,a14,a15,rw,e ISTYPE 'com';
        r,w,select0,lcd,outp,inp,ram,eprom ISTYPE 'com';

        // Internal node - hopefully optimized out
        //int_eeprom                          NODE;

        // Alias for address bus
        A=[a15..a8];

Equations
        // Read and write strobes
        !r = rw & e;
        !w = !rw & e;

        // External EPROM or EEPROM ($8000-$FFFF except int_eeprom)
        !eprom = (A >= ^H80) & (A !=^HB6) & (A != ^HB7);
```

```
        // External RAM ($1800-$7FFF)
        !ram = (A >= ^H18) & (A <= ^H7F);

        // LCD Port ($1400) (Now activates D bus latch on write only)
        !lcd = (A == ^H14) & !rw & e;

        // IO Port ($1100)
        !inp = (A == ^H11) & rw & e;
        !outp = (A == ^H11) & !rw & e;

        // Spare CS ($1500)
        !select0 = (A == ^H15) & e;


END
```

E.2 ABEL Test Vectors for MPP Address Decoder GAL

```
// Test vectors for MPP Address decoder
// Shawn D'Alimonte
// Feb 24, 2000

MODULE decode

TITLE 'MPP Board Address Decoder'

Declarations                                        // Pin numbers
        // Pins
      //sclk    PIN     1; // SCLK
        a8      PIN     2; // I/CLK
        a9      PIN     3; // I
        a10     PIN     4; // I
        a11     PIN     5; // I
        a12     PIN     6; // I
        a13     PIN     7; // I
      //mode    PIN     8; // MODE
        a14     PIN     9; // I
        a15     PIN    10; // I
        e       PIN    11; // I
        rw      PIN    12; // I
      //spare1  PIN    13; // I
```

```
      //gnd     PIN    14; // GND
      //sdi     PIN    15; // SDI
      //spare2  PIN    16; // I
      //spare3  PIN    17; // IO
      //spare4  PIN    18; // IO
        r       PIN    19; // IO
        w       PIN    20; // IO
        select0 PIN    21; // IO
      //sdo     PIN    22; // SDO
        lcd     PIN    23; // IO
        outp    PIN    24; // IO
        inp     PIN    25; // IO
        ram     PIN    26; // IO
        eprom   PIN    27; // IO
      //vcc     PIN    28; // VCC

        a8,a9,a10,a11,a12,a13,a14,a15,rw,e ISTYPE 'com';
        r,w,select0,lcd,outp,inp,ram,eprom ISTYPE 'com';

        // Alias for address bus
        A=[a15..a8];

Test_Vectors
        ( [e, rw, A] -> [r, w, eprom, ram, lcd, inp, outp, select0] )

        //         R  W EPROM RAM LCD INP OUTP SELECT0
        // Read and write strobes
[.C., 1, ^h00] -> [!.C., 1,    1,  1,  1,  1,   1,      1];
[.C., 0, ^h00] -> [1, !.C.,    1,  1,  1,  1,   1,      1];

        // External RAM ($1800-$7FFF) reads and writes
[.C., 1, ^h18] -> [!.C., 1,    1,  0,  1,  1,   1,      1];
[.C., 0, ^h18] -> [1, !.C.,    1,  0,  1,  1,   1,      1];
[.C., 1, ^h7f] -> [!.C., 1,    1,  0,  1,  1,   1,      1];
[.C., 1, ^h40] -> [!.C., 1,    1,  0,  1,  1,   1,      1];

        // External EPROM/EEPROM ($8000-$FFFF)
[.C., 1, ^h80] -> [!.C., 1,    0,  1,  1,  1,   1,      1];
[.C., 1, ^hc0] -> [!.C., 1,    0,  1,  1,  1,   1,      1];
[.C., 1, ^hff] -> [!.C., 1,    0,  1,  1,  1,   1,      1];

        // Internal EEPROM ($B600-$B7FF) (EPROM should
        // not activate for this case since external EEPROM
        // will be corrupted during writes
[.C., 1, ^hb6] -> [!.C., 1,    1,  1,  1,  1,   1,      1];
[.C., 1, ^hb7] -> [!.C., 1,    1,  1,  !.C.,  1,   1,      1];
```

```
        // LCD Port ($1400)
[.C., 1, ^h14] -> [!.C., 1,    1,  1,  1,  1,   1,      1];
[.C., 0, ^h14] -> [1, !.C.,    1,  1,  .C.,  1,   1,      1];

        // IO Ports ($1100)
[.C., 1, ^h11] -> [!.C., 1,    1,  1,  1,  !.C.,   1,      1];
[.C., 0, ^h11] -> [1, !.C.,    1,  1,  1,  1,   !.C.,      1];

        // Spare ($1500)
[.C., 1, ^h15] -> [!.C., 1,    1,  1,  1,  1,   1,      !.C.];

END
```

E.3 ispEXPERT Compiler Report for MPP Address Decoder GAL

```
                                                                        Page 1
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MPP Board Address Decoder



--------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Module                   : 'decode'

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Input files:

    ABEL PLA file        : decode.tt3
    Device library       : P22V10C.dev

Output files:

    Report file          : decode.rep
    Programmer load file : decode.jed
```

```
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------

                                                                        Page 2
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MPP Board Address Decoder

P22V10C Programmed Logic:
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------



r     = !(  rw & e );

w     = !(  !rw & e );

select0     = !(  e & !a15 & !a14 & !a13 & a12 & !a11 & a10 & !a9 & a8 );

lcd     = !(  !rw & e & !a15 & !a14 & !a13 & a12 & !a11 & a10 & !a9 & !a8 );

outp     = !(  !rw & e & !a15 & !a14 & !a13 & a12 & !a11 & !a10 & !a9 & a8 );

inp     = !(  rw & e & !a15 & !a14 & !a13 & a12 & !a11 & !a10 & !a9 & a8 );

ram     = (  a15
           #   !a14 & !a13 & !a12
           #   !a14 & !a13 & !a11 );

eprom     = (  !a15
              #   !a14 & a13 & a12 & !a11 & a10 & a9 );



                                                                        Page 3
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MPP Board Address Decoder

P22V10C Chip Diagram:
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```
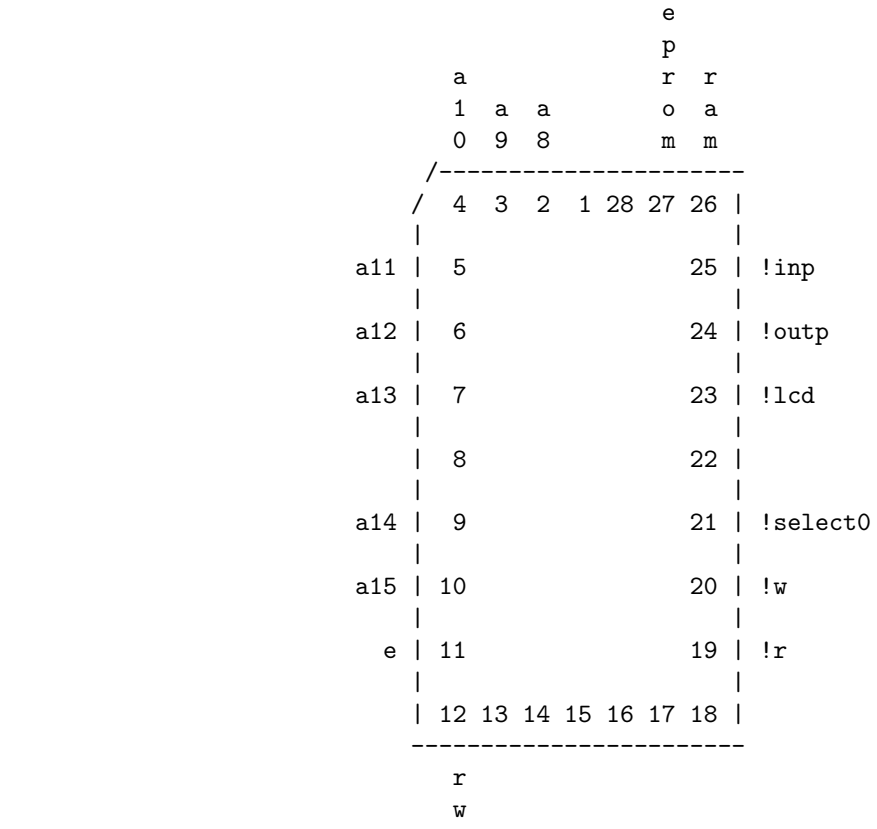



SIGNATURE: N/A

ispEXPERT 7.1 - Device Utilization Chart Fri Feb 25 23:31:41 2000

MPP Board Address Decoder

P22V10C Resource Allocations:

Device Resources	Resource Available	Design Requirement	Unused
Input Pins:			

Input:	12	10	2 (16 %)
Output Pins:			
In/Out:	10	8	2 (20 %)
Output:	-	-	-
Buried Nodes:			
Input Reg:	-	-	-
Pin Reg:	10	0	10 (100 %)
Buried Reg:	-	-	-

ispEXPERT 7.1 - Device Utilization Chart Fri Feb 25 23:31:41 2000

MPP Board Address Decoder

P22V10C Product Terms Distribution:

Signal Name	Pin Assigned	Terms Used	Terms Max	Terms Unused
r	19	1	12	11
w	20	1	14	13
select0	21	1	16	15
lcd	23	1	16	15
outp	24	1	14	13
inp	25	1	12	11
ram	26	3	10	7
eprom	27	2	8	6

==== List of Inputs/Feedbacks ====

Signal Name	Pin	Pin Type
rw	12	INPUT
e	11	INPUT
a15	10	INPUT
a14	9	INPUT

```
a13                                     |    7     | INPUT
a12                                     |    6     | INPUT
a11                                     |    5     | INPUT
a10                                     |    4     | INPUT
a9                                      |    3     | INPUT
a8                                      |    2     | CLK/IN
```


ispEXPERT 7.1 - Device Utilization Chart Fri Feb 25 23:31:41 2000

MPP Board Address Decoder

P22V10C Unused Resources:

Pin Number	Pin Type	Product Terms	Flip-flop Type
13	INPUT	-	-
16	INPUT	-	-
17	BIDIR	NORMAL 8	D
18	BIDIR	NORMAL 10	D

Appendix F

LCD Module Interface Software for MPP Board

F.1 LCDINIT

```
*********
* LCDINIT - Initialize LCD display and configure for 4 bit operation
* See pg 14 Fig 4 in datasheet
* Complete the following writes to the command register
* (DB3-DB0 are don't cares, since they are not connected)
*
* DB7 DB6 DB5 DB4
* 0   0   1   1     Wait 4.1ms
* 0   0   1   1     Wait 100us
* 0   0   1   1                                                    10
*
* Can now use busy flag
*
* I Function Set
* 0   0   1   0
*
* II Function Set
* 0   0   1   0
* 1   0   0   0
*                                                                  20
* III Display Off
* 0   0   0   0
* 1   0   0   0
*
* IV Display Clear
* 0   0   0   0
* 0   0   0   1
*
* V Entry Mode Set
* 0   0   0   0                                                    30
* 0   1   1   0
*
```

```
* At this point we turn on the display
*********
LCDINIT psha

        ; Init procedure from datasheet

        ;Wait 15ms
        jsr WAIT5ms                                                    40
        jsr WAIT5ms
        jsr WAIT5ms

        ldaa #$03
        jsr LCDCTL
        jsr WAIT5ms

        ldaa #$03
        jsr LCDCTL
        jsr WAIT5ms                                                    50

        ldaa #$03
        jsr LCDCTL
        jsr WAIT5ms

        ; Step I
        ldaa #$02
        jsr LCDCTL
        jsr WAIT5ms
                                                                       60
        ; Step II
        ldaa #$28
        jsr WCTRL

        ; Step III
        ldaa #$08
        jsr WCTRL

        ; Step IV
        ldaa #$01                                                      70
        jsr WCTRL

        ; Step V
        ldaa #$06
        jsr WCTRL

        ; Turn on display
        ldaa #$0c
        jsr WCTRL
                                                                       80
        pula
        rts
```

F.2 LCDDAT

```
*********
* LCDDAT - Sends lower nibble of A to LCD data reg. (in 4 bit mode)
* Procedure (From the timing diagram pp19 Fig 5 of Datasheet):
* - Set RS, RW
* - Raise E
* - Set data
* - Lower E
* RS=1 RW=0
*
* LCDPORT is the address of the LCD port. For the MPP board it is $1400
*********

LCDPORT equ $1400

LCDDAT
        pshb

        anda #$0f       ;Lower nibble only

        ; For data register RS = 1
        oraa #$10

        ; Writing so RW=0

        ; Set RS=1 and RW=0
        ldab #$10
        stab LCDPORT

        ; Raise LCD panel E signal
        orab #$40
        oraa #$40
        stab LCDPORT

        ; Set data
        staa LCDPORT

        ; Lower LCD panel E
        anda #$bf
        staa LCDPORT

        pulb
        rts
```

F.3 LCDCTL

```
*********
* LCDCTL - Sends lower nibble of A to LCD control reg. (in 4 bit mode)
* Procedure (From timing diagram pp19 Fig 5 of Datasheet):
* - Set RS, RW
* - Raise E
* - Set data
* - Lower E
```

```
* RS=0 RW=0
*********
LCDCTL                                                          10
        pshb

        anda #$0f       ;Lower nibble only

        ; For inst register RS = 0

        ; Writing so RW=0

        ; Set RS=0 and RW=0
        clrb                                                    20
        stab LCDPORT

        ; Raise E
        orab #$40
        oraa #$40
        stab LCDPORT

        ; Set data
        staa LCDPORT
                                                                30
        ; Lower E
        anda #$bf
        staa LCDPORT

        pulb
        rts
```

F.4 WCTRL

```
*********
* WCTRL - Write the byte in A to the LCD Control register
* Use 4 bit protocol - Send high byte first.
* Waits 2ms to allow display time to operate
*********
WCTRL
        pshb

        tab     ;Save A
                                                                10
        ; Send high nibble
        lsra
        lsra
        lsra
        lsra
        jsr LCDCTL

        ; Send low nibble
        tba
        anda #$0f                                               20
        jsr LCDCTL

        ; Wait for display to finish
```

```
        jsr WAIT2ms

        pulb
        rts
```

F.5 WDAT

```
*********
* WDAT - Write the byte in A to the LCD Data register
* Use 4 bit protocol - Send high byte first.
* Waits 50us to allow display time to operate
*********
WDAT
        pshb

        tab     ;Save A

        ; Send high nibble
        lsra
        lsra
        lsra
        lsra
        jsr LCDDAT

        ; Send low nibble
        tba
        anda #$0f
        jsr LCDDAT

        ; Wait for display to finish
        jsr WAIT50us

        pulb
        rts
```

F.6 Delay Routines

```
*********
* WAIT5ms - 5ms delay @ E=2MHz
* Used in initialization routine
* 10000~ (5ms)
* 10000 = 6+4+3+x*(3+3)+5+5
* 10000 = 13 + 6x
* x=1664.5 (1665)
*********
WAIT5ms ;jsr WAIT5ms ; 6~
        pshx        ; 4~
        ldx #1665   ; 3~
W5LOOP dex          ; 3~ Repeats x times
        bne W5LOOP  ; 3~ Repeats x times
        pulx        ; 5~
        rts         ; 5~
```

```
*********
* WAIT2ms - 5ms delay @ E=2MHz
* Used in initialization routine
* 4000~ (2ms)
* 4000 = 6+4+3+x*(3+3)+5+5                                    20
* 4000 = 13 + 6x
* x=664.5 (665)
*********
WAIT2ms ;jsr WAIT5ms ; 6~
        pshx        ; 4~
        ldx #665    ; 3~
W2LOOP  dex         ; 3~  Repeats x times
        bne W2LOOP  ; 3~ Repeats x times
        pulx        ; 5~
        rts         ; 5~                                        30
*********
* WAIT50us - 5ms delay @ E=2MHz
* Used in initialization routine
* 100~ (50us)
* 100 = 6+4+3+x*(3+3)+5+5
* 100 = 13 + 6x
* x=14.5 (15)
*********
WAIT50us ;jsr WAIT5ms ; 6~
        pshx        ; 4~                                        40
        ldx #15     ; 3~
W50LOOP dex         ; 3~  Repeats x times
        bne W50LOOP ; 3~ Repeats x times
        pulx        ; 5~
        rts         ; 5~
```

Appendix G

EEPROM Loader Software for MPP Board

G.1 PC Portion of Loader

G.1.1 eeload.c

```
/* EELOAD
 * Version 0.1
 * Shawn D'Alimonte
 * December 29, 1999
 *
 * Based on EELOAD.BAS by R. Soja, Motorola East Kilbride
 * from appnote AN1010
 *
 * I have rewritten it using TurboC for DOS
 * Jan 3, 2000 - Switched to DJGPP                                    10
 *
 * This program loads an S19 file into internal EEPROM or
 * external EEPROM or RAM
 *
 * The 6811 runs in bootstrap mode. After coming out of reset a 256
 * byte loader program is sent to it. The loader then reads an S19
 * file and writes it to memory
 *
 *
 * The program should be fairly portable to other systems. The system  20
 * specific stuff is in serial.c.   To use with another system just
 * replace the functions in that file with the correct ones to access
 * the serial port on your system.
 *
 * CHANGELOG
 * 0.1 Dec 29, 1999 Init. rewrite of BASIC loader
 * 0.2 Jan 3, 2000  Changed to DJGPP, seems to have fewer bugs
 *                  than ancient version of TurboC I was using
 * 0.5 Feb 13, 2000 Added verify option
 *                  Fixed hang at end - Bootstrap loader problem       30
```

```
 * 0.6 Feb 22, 2000  Changed to use cmd line args
 *                   Allow different E Clocks (Didn't work :-(
 *                   Looks like rounding errors in baud rate calcs)
 * 1.0 Apr 13, 2000 Final clean up for report
 */

#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stddef.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>                                                    40
#include <ctype.h>

/* Prototypes for serial port accesss */
#include "serial.h"

/* Prototypes */
void DisplayIntro(void);
int SendBin(char *name, int ComPort, int baud);

/* Default values for various options */                               50
#define DEF_LOADER "EEPROGIX.BOO" /* Name of bootloader binary */
#define DEF_PORT 1            /* Serial port (1-4)       */
#define DEF_MODE 'X'          /* Mode (X, I or V)        */
#define DEF_EFREQ 2000000L    /* 68HC11 E Clock          */

/* Buad rate calculations */
/* THESE DO NOT WORK!!!!! */
#define BOOTBAUD(e) ((e)/(16*104))
#define LOADBAUD(e) ((e)/(16*13))
                                                                       60
/* SendBin()
 * Send a binary file to the serial port at a given baud rate
 * Returns 0 on failure, anything else on success
 * The original BASIC program used SHELL "COPY LOADER.BIN COM1"!!!
 * Sends the initial $FF to the 68HC11 before sending file
 *
 * Arguments
 * name - Name of file to send
 * ComPort - Which COM port to use (1-4)
 * baud - Baud rate to send the file at                                70
 */
int SendBin(char *name, int ComPort, int baud)
{
  FILE *f=NULL;
  int c;
  int rc;
  int ByteCount;

  /* Open input file */
  f=fopen(name, "rb");                                                 80
  if(!f) {
    printf("%s not found\n", name);
    return 0;
  }

  /* Open serial port */
  if(InitSerial(ComPort)==0) {
```

```
    printf("Could not open COM%1.1d\n", ComPort);
    fclose(f);
    return 0;
  }

  /* Set baud rate */
  SetBaud(baud);

  printf("Sending file %s\n", name);

  SendChar(0xff); /* Initalize bootstrap and set 68HC11 baud rate */

  /* Send loader binary to 68HC11 */
  for(ByteCount=0;ByteCount < 256; ByteCount++) {
    c=fgetc(f);
    if(c == EOF) {
      puts("loader file too short!\n Must be 256 bytes");
      CloseSerial();
      return 0;
    }
    SendChar(c);
    putchar('.');fflush(stdout);
    if(RecvChar() == -1) {
      puts("Error sending loader");
      CloseSerial();
      return 0;
    }
  }
  CloseSerial();
  return 1;
}

/* Send an S19 file to the serial port at a given baud rate
 * Returns 0 on failure, anything else on success
 *
 * Arguments
 * name - name of file to send
 * Type contains a character that indicates what to do
 *  I - program internal EEPROM
 *  X - program external EEPROM/RAM
 *  V - Verify memory contents
 * ComPort - Which COM port to use (1-4)
 * baud - Baud rate
 * VERIFY IS VERY SLOW!!!!!!
 */
int SendS19(char *name, int Type, int ComPort, int baud)
{
  FILE *f=NULL;
  int c;
  int rc;
  int ErrCount=0;

  /* Open input file */
  f=fopen(name, "r");
  if(!f) {
    printf("\n%s not found\n", name);
    return 0;
```

```
  }

  /* Open serial port */
  if(InitSerial(ComPort)==0) {
    printf("\nCould not open COM%1.1d\n", ComPort);
    fclose(f);
    return 0;
  }

  SetBaud(baud);

  printf("Sending file %s\n", name);

  /* Send command byte Internal, External or Verify */
  SendChar(Type);
  RecvChar();

  /* Clear UART buffers, else we receive \n[Type]... */
  ClearFIFO();

  /* Send file */
  while( (c=fgetc(f)) != EOF ) {
    SendChar(c);
    rc=RecvChar();
    printf("%c", rc);
    if(c != rc ) {
      printf("\nTransmission error - ABORTING!\n");
      CloseSerial();
      fclose(f);
      return 0;
    }

    /* Do the verify step */
    if(Type=='V') {
      usleep(11500); /* Wait for 68HC11 to respond */
      if(CharAvail()!=0) { /* 6811 sends back bad byte */
        printf("***%2.2x***", RecvChar()); /* Display byte returned */
        ErrCount++;
      }
    }
  }

  CloseSerial();

  /* Display error count for verify mode */
  if(Type=='V')
    printf("\n%ld errors detected\n", ErrCount);

  return 1;
}

/* Main program */
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
  int   comport=DEF_PORT; /* COM port to use */
  char mode=DEF_MODE; /* Type of xfer */
  char *Filename;              /* Input S19 filename */
```

```
char *loader=DEF_LOADER; /* Bootstrap loader */
long EFreq=DEF_EFREQ; /* 68HC11 E clock frequency */
int  i;

/* Parse Arguments */

for(i=1;i<argc-1;i++) {

  if(strcmp(argv[i], "-i")==0) {                                          210
    mode='I';
  }
  else if(strcmp(argv[i], "-e")==0) {
    mode='X';
  }
  else if(strcmp(argv[i], "-v")==0) {
    mode='V';
  }
  else if(strcmp(argv[i], "-l")==0) {
    loader=argv[i+1];                                                     220
    i++;
  }
  else if(strcmp(argv[i], "-c")==0) {
    comport=atoi(argv[i+1]);
    if(comport==0) {
      printf("Invalid COM port: %s\nAborting\n", argv[i]);
      exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }
    i++;
  }                                                                       230
  else if(strcmp(argv[i], "-f")==0) {
    EFreq=atol(argv[i+1]);
    if(EFreq==0) {
      printf("Invalid EClock: %s\nAborting\n", argv[i]);
      exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }
    i++;
  }
  else {
    printf("Unrecognized argument: %s\nAborting\n", argv[i]);           240
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
  }
}

if(i>=argc) {
  printf("Did you give a filename?\n");
  exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
}
Filename=argv[i];
                                                                          250

printf("Filename: %s\nMode: %c\n", Filename, mode);
printf("Port: %ld\nFreq %ld\n", comport, EFreq);
printf("Loader: %s\n", loader);

printf("\nSending loader\n");

/* Send Loader */
```

```
  if(!SendBin(loader, comport, 1200)) {
    puts("Sending bootloader failed!");
    return EXIT_FAILURE;
  }

  printf("\nSending S19 file\n");

  /* Send file */
  if(!SendS19(Filename, mode, comport, 9600)) {
    puts("Sending S19 failed!");
    return EXIT_FAILURE;
  }

  puts("Done");

  /* Indicate success success to OS */
  return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```

G.1.2 serial.c

```
/* MSDOS serial routines
 * Shawn D'Alimonte
 * December 30, 1999
 * Version 0.1
 *
 * Provides low level access to the COM port hardware
 * Supports COM1 - 3f8h
 *          COM2 - 2f8h
 *          COM3 - 3e8h
 *          COM4 - 2e8h
 * All IO is polled - NO INTERRUPTS ARE USED
 * 8250, 16540, 16550 and compatible UARTS are suppported.
 * IF you have a PC compatible it is compatible.
 *
 * This could be easily rewritten for other OS/Hardware
  *
 * CHANGELOG
 * 0.1  Dec 30, 1999  Initial version
 * 0.2  Jan 01, 2000  Added ClearFIFO()
 * 0.3  Feb 13, 2000  Added timeout to RecvChar()
 * 1.0  Apr 13, 2000  Final clean up for report
 */

#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <time.h>

#include <dos.h>

#include "serial.h"

/* RecvChar() Timeout in seconds */
#define RX_TIMEOUT 5
```

```
/* UART portbase */
int portbase=0;

/* PortBase - Returns base address of a given COM port
 * Returns 0 for a bad or unknown port number
 */
int PortBase(int port)
{
  switch(port){
  case 1:return COM1;
  case 2:return COM2;
  case 3:return COM3;
  case 4:return COM4;
  default:return 0;
  }
}

/* InitSerial - Configure the UART
 * Setups up the specified COM port for polled operation
 * Returns 0 on failure
 * This function will not set the baud rate. Use SetBaud() for that
 * The argument port is a number from 1 to 4 indictaing which serial
 * serial port to use
 */
int InitSerial(int port)
{
  portbase=PortBase(port);

  /* Bad port?*/
  if(portbase==0) return 0;

  atexit(CloseSerial);

  /* Turn off UART interrupts */
  outportb(portbase+IER, 0);

  /* Setup FIFOs on UARTS that support them (16550A+) */
  outportb(portbase+FCR, FCR_T14 | FCR_CLRTx | FCR_CLRRx | FCR_FIFOENB);

  /* Setup line 8N1 */
  outportb(portbase+LCR, LCR_PARN | LCR_LEN8);

  /* Raise DTR, RTS - Not needed for MPP board, but still
   * good idea, just incase it is used with something that
   * needs it
   */
  outportb(portbase+MCR, MCR_RTS | MCR_DTR);

  return 1;
}

/* CloseSerial - Finished up serial action
 * Wait for last character to be sent, drop DTR, RTS
 */
void CloseSerial(void)
{
  if(portbase != 0) {
```

```
    /* Wait for last character to be sent */
    while(!(inportb(portbase+LSR) & LSR_EDHR));

    ClearFIFO();

    /* Turn off DSR, RTS */
    outportb(portbase+MCR, 0);

    portbase=0;                                                    100
  }
}

/* SetBaud - sets the baud rate of the COM port */
void SetBaud(unsigned long baud)
{
  unsigned int div=BAUD2DIV(baud);

  /* Write to divisor register */
  /* Set DLAB */                                                   110
  outportb(portbase+LCR, inportb(portbase+LCR) | LCR_DLAB);

  /* Write divisor */
  outportb(portbase+DIVH, DIV2DIVH(div));
  outportb(portbase+DIVL, DIV2DIVL(div));

  /* Clear DLAB */
  outportb(portbase+LCR, inportb(portbase+LCR) & ~LCR_DLAB);

}                                                                  120

/* ClearFIFO - clears FIFO and any waiting recvd chars */
void ClearFIFO(void)
{
  while( (inportb(portbase+LSR)&LSR_DATA) != 0)
    putchar(RecvChar());
}


/* SendChar - transmits a character over the serial port */        130
void SendChar(char c)
{
  /*      fprintf(stderr, ">%2.2x ", c);*/
  while( (inportb(portbase+LSR) & LSR_ETHR) == 0); /* UART busy? */
  outportb(portbase+DAT, c);
}


/* CharAvail - Checks if a character is avaible to be read
 * Returns 0 if none, anything if a char is avaiable             140
 */
int CharAvail(void)
{
  if( (inportb(portbase+LSR)&LSR_DATA) ==0)
    return 0; /* No char available */
  else
    return -1; /* Char avail */
}
```

```
/* RecvChar - Reads a caharcter from the port                          150
 * If a character is waiting we fetch it. If not wait for one
 * Errors are signaled by returning -1
 * Should implement a timeout
 */
int RecvChar(void)
{
  unsigned char lsr;
  unsigned char c;

  time_t StartTime=time(NULL);                                         160

  /* Wait for a character */
  while(((lsr=inportb(portbase+LSR))&LSR_DATA) == 0) {
    /* Check for timeout */
    if(difftime(time(NULL), StartTime) >= RX_TIMEOUT) {
      printf("\nRecv Timeout\n");
      return -1;
    }
  }
  if(lsr & (LSR_EFRAME | LSR_EPAR | LSR_EOVR)) { /* Rx Error */       170
    printf("Receiver error - %x\n", lsr);
    return -1;
  }

  c=inportb(portbase+DAT);


  /*      fprintf(stderr, "<%2.2x", c);*/

  return c;                                                            180
}
```

G.1.3 serial.h

```
/* serial.h - Definitions for serial port */
/* Shawn D'Alimonte */
/* Dec 30, 1999 */
/* Version 1 */

/* Baud rate -> Divisor macros */
#define BAUDBASE 115200
#define BAUD2DIV(baud) (BAUDBASE/(baud))
#define DIV2DIVL(div) ((div)%256)
#define DIV2DIVH(div) ((div)/256)                                      10

/* Port base addresses */
#define COM1 0x3f8
#define COM2 0x2f8
#define COM3 0x3e8
#define COM4 0x2e8

/* UART registers */
```

```
/* DLAB == 0 */
#define DAT 0x00    /* Data register                    (R/W) */
#define IER 0x01    /* Interrupt Enable Reg.            (R/W) */
#define IIR 0x02    /* Interrupt Identification Register (R) */
#define FCR 0x02    /* FIFO Control register            (W)   */
#define LCR 0x03    /* Line Control register            (R/W) */
#define MCR 0x04    /* Modem Control register           (R/W) */
#define LSR 0x05    /* Line Status register             (R)   */
#define MSR 0x06    /* Modem Status Register            (R)   */

/* DLAB == 1 */
#define DIVL 0x00   /* Divisor Low                      (R/W) */
#define DIVH 0x01   /* Divisor High                     (R/W) */

/* UART Register Bit definitions */

/* IER */
#define IER_LPOW 0x20 /* Low power mode (16750) */
#define IER_SLP 0x10 /* Sleep mode (16750) */
#define IER_MSI 0x08 /* Modem status int. */
#define IER_RLSI 0x04 /* Rx Line statis int. */
#define IER_THRE 0x02 /* Tx Holding buffer empty int. */
#define IER_RDA 0x01 /* Rx Data available int. */

/* IIR */
#define IIR_FIFOEN 0x80 /* FIFO enabled */
#define IIR_FIFOUSE 0x40 /* FIFO usable? */
#define IIR_FIFO64 0x20 /* 64 bit FIFO */
#define IIR_TIME 0x08 /* Time out pending (16550) */
#define IIR_STAT 0x06 /* Type of pending IRQ */
#define IIR_IPEND 0x01 /* IRQ pending? */

/* FCR */
#define FCR_T1 0x00 /* IRQ trigger level - 1 byte */
#define FCR_T4 0x40 /* IRQ trigger level - 4 byte */
#define FCR_T8 0x80 /* IRQ trigger level - 8 byte */
#define FCR_T14 0xc0 /* IRQ trigger level - 14 byte */
#define FCR_FIFO64 0x20 /* 64 byte FIFO enable (16750) */
#define FCR_DMAMODE 0x08 /* DMA Mode */
#define FCR_CLRTx 0x04 /* Clear Tx FIFO */
#define FCR_CLRRx 0x02 /* Clear Rx FIFO */
#define FCR_FIFOENB 0x01 /* FIFO enable */

/* LCR */
#define LCR_DLAB 0x80 /* Divisro access latch */
#define LCR_BREAK 0x40 /* Send break */
#define LCR_PARN 0x00 /* No parity */
#define LCR_PARO 0x08 /* Odd parity */
#define LCR_PARE 0x18 /* Even parity */
#define LCR_PARM 0x28 /* Mark parity */
#define LCR_PARS 0x38 /* Space parity */
#define LCR_STOP 0x04 /* Stop bits (0=1bit, 1=2bit) */
#define LCR_LEN5 0x00 /* Word length - 5 bits */
#define LCR_LEN6 0x01 /* Word length - 6 bits */
#define LCR_LEN7 0x02 /* Word length - 7 bits */
#define LCR_LEN8 0x03 /* Word length - 8 bits */
```

```
/* MCR */
#define MCR_AUTOF 0x20 /* Auto flow control (16750) */
#define MCR_LOOP 0x10 /* Loopback enable */
#define MCR_AUX1 0x08 /* AUX1 Output */
#define MCR_AUX2 0x04 /* AUX2 Output */                                    80
#define MCR_RTS 0x02 /* Request to send - 1=active */
#define MCR_DTR 0x01 /* Data terminal read - 1=active */

/* LSR */
#define LSR_EFIFO 0x80 /* Error in Rx FIFO */
#define LSR_EDHR 0x40 /* Empty Data holding register */
#define LSR_ETHR 0x20 /* Empty transmit holding register */
#define LSR_BREAK 0x10 /* Break interrupt */
#define LSR_EFRAME 0x08 /* Framing error */
#define LSR_EPAR 0x04 /* Parity Error */                                   90
#define LSR_EOVR 0x02 /* Overrun */
#define LSR_DATA 0x01 /* Data ready */

/* MSR */
#define MSR_DCD 0x80 /* Carrier detect */
#define MSR_RI 0x40 /* Ring Indicate */
#define MSR_DSR 0x20 /* Data Set Ready */
#define MSR_CTS 0X10 /* Clear to Send */
#define MSR_DDCD 0x08 /* Delta Clear to Send */
#define MSR_TERI 0x04 /* Trailing edge RI */                              100
#define MSR_DDSR 0x02 /* Delta DSR */
#define MSR_DCTS 0x01 /* Delta CTS */

/* Prototypes */
int PortBase(int port);
int InitSerial(int port);
void CloseSerial(void);
void SetBaud(unsigned long baud);
void SendChar(char c);
int RecvChar(void);                                                        110
void ClearFIFO(void);
int CharAvail(void);
```

G.2 68HC11 Bootstrap Loader

```
*****************************************************************************
*                    EEPROGIX.ASC 19/3/87 Revision 1.1s       *
*                                                                           *
* Written by R. Soja, Motorola, East Kilbride
* Motorola Copyright 1987.
*
*
* This program loads S records from the host to internal or external
* EEPROM or RAM.
*                                                                           10
*****************************************
* For rest of original comments see AN1010*
*****************************************
```

```
*
* CHANGELOG
*
* 1.1s Feb 13, 2000 ShawnD -Changed action at end of load.
*                      Now when an S9 record is seen without an
*                      excution address the program just starts echoing
*                      characters. This is so the loader on the PC
*                      will get the EOLs at the end of the S19 file
*                      echoed back to it so it won't hang.
*     Apr 13, 2000 ShawnD -Final clean up for report
*****************************************
* Constants
TDRE EQU $80
RDRF EQU $20
MDA  EQU $20
SMOD EQU $40
mS10  EQU 10000/3 10mS delay w/ 8MHz xtal.
uS500 EQU 500/3  500uS delay

* Registers
BAUD EQU $2B
SCCR1 EQU $2C
SCCR2 EQU $2D
SCSR  EQU $2E
SCDR EQU $2F
PPROG EQU $3B
HPRIO EQU $3C
CONFIG EQU $103F

* Variables - Note that they overwrite the initialization code!!!!
      ORG $0
EEOPT RMB 1
MASK RMB 1
TEMP RMB 1
LASTBYTE RMB 1

* Program
      ORG $0
      LDS  #$FF
      LDX  #$1000    Offset for control registers
      CLR  SCCR1,X Initialize SCI for 8 bits, 9600bps
      LDD  #$300C
      STAA BAUD,X
      STAB SCCR2,X
      BSET HPRIO,X #MDA Special test mode
*                  BCLR HPRIO,X #SMOD Expanded mode
*      ldaa  #$E5
*      staa  HPRIO,X

ReadOpt STS <EEOPT     Default to internal EEPROM EEOPT=0 MASK=$FF
      BSR  READC       Then check control byte for external or internal
      CMPB #'I'        EEPROM selection
      BEQ  LOAD
      CMPB #'X'        If external EEPROM requested
      BNE  OptVerf
      INC  EEOPT       then change option to 1
      LDAA #$80
```

```
        STAA <MASK      and select mask for data polling mode
        BRA  LOAD

OptVerf CMPB #'V'       If not verify then
        BNE  ReadOpt    get next character else
        DEC  EEOPT      make EEOPT flag −ve

LOAD EQU  *
        BSR  READC
        CMPB #'S   Wait until S1 or S9 received                          80
        BNE  LOAD discarding checksum of previous S1 record
        BSR  READC
        CMPB #'1
        BEQ  LOAD1
        CMPB #'9
        BNE LOAD
        BSR RDBYTE Complete reading S9 record before terminating
        TBA
        SUBA #2     # of bytes to read including checksum
        BSR  GETADR Get execution address in Y                           90
LOAD9 BSR  RDBYTE Now discard remaining bytes
        DECA        Including checksum
        BNE  LOAD9
        CPY  #0     If execution address =0 then
        BNE  RUNIT Hang ip else
        JMP ALLDONE ; Go echo chars
RUNIT JMP  ,Y       jump to it!

LOAD1 EQU  *
        BSR  RDBYTE Read byte count of S1 record into B                 100
        TBA         And store in A
        SUBA #3     Rmove load address * cksum bytes from count
        BSR  GETADR Get load addr in Y
        DEY         Adjust it for first time thru LOAD2 loop
        BRA  LOAD1B

LOAD1A LDAB EEOPT   Update CC register
        BMI  VERIFY     If not verifying EEPROM then
        BEQ  DATAPOLL   If programming external EEPROM
        LDAB #uS500                                                     110
WAIT1 DECB
        BNE WAIT1
DATAPOLL
        LDAB ,Y         Now either wat for completion of programming
        EORB <LASTBYTE cycle bye testing MS bit of last data written to
        ANDB <MASK      memory or just verify internal programmed data.
        BNE  DATAPOLL
LOAD1E DECA             When all bytes done,
        BEQ  LOAD       get nextr record (Discarding cksum)
LOAD1B BSR RDBYTE       read next data byte                              120
        INY             Advance to next load addr
        TST  EEOPT
        BMI  LOAD1D     If verifying, then don't program bytes!
        BEQ  PROG       If internal EEPROM then program
        STAB ,Y         else just store at address
LOAD1D STAB <LASTBYTE Save it for data polling operation
        BRA  LOAD1A
```

```
VERIFY LDAB ,Y          If programmed byte
       CMPB <LASTBYTE is correct then                                  130
       BEQ  LOAD1E      read next byte
       BSR  WRITEC      else send back to host
       BRA  LOAD1E      before reading next byte

READC EQU *             A, X, Y unchanged
       BRCLR SCSR,X #RDRF *
       LDAB SCDR,X      Read next char
WRITEC BRCLR SCSR,X #TDRE *
       STAB SCDR,X      and echo it back to host
       RTS              Return with char in B                          140

RDBYTE BSR READC        1st read MS nibble
       BSR  HEXBIN      convert to binary
       LSLB             and move to upper nibble
       LSLB
       LSLB
       LSLB
       STAB <TEMP
       BSR  READC       Get ASCII char in ACCB
       BSR  HEXBIN                                                     150
       ORAB <TEMP
       RTS              Return with byte in B

GETADR EQU *
       PSHA             Save byte counter
       BSR  RDBYTE      Read MS byte of addr
       TBA              and put it in MS of D
       BSR  RDBYTE      Now read LS into LS of D
       XGDY             Put it in Y
       PULA                                                            160
       RTS

HEXBIN EQU *
       CMPB #'9         If B>9 assume A-F
       BLS  HEXNUM
       ADDB #9
HEXNUM ANDB #$F
       RTS

PROG EQU *                                                             170
       PSHA
       LDAA #$16        Default to byte erase
       CPY  #CONFIG     If byte is CONFIG then use
       BNE  PROGA
       LDAA #$06        Blue erase to allow for A1, A8 as well as A2
PROGA BSR PROGRAM       Now erase byte or entire memory + CONFIG
       LDAA #2
       BSR  PROGRAM     Now program byte
       CPY  #CONFIG     if byte was CONFIG register then
       BNE  PROGX                                                      180
       LDAB ,Y          load A w/ old value, to prevent hang-up later
PROGX PULA
       BRA  LOAD1D
```

```
PROGRAM EQU *
        STAA PPROG,X     Enable internal addr/data latches
        STAB ,Y          Write required address
        INC  PPROG,X     Enable internal programming voltage
        PSHX
        LDX  #mS10       and wait 10mS                          190
WAIT2 DEX
        BNE  WAIT2
        PULX
        DEC  PPROG,X     Disable programming voltage
        CLR  PPROG,X     Release addr/data latches
        RTS

; Echo chars when done to keep loader program from locking up
; The EOLs at the end of the S19 file need to be echoed.
ALLDONE bsr READC                                               200
        bra ALLDONE

* 9 bytes of filler to make it at least 256 bytes for 68HC11
* bootloader mode
junk    fcc     "FILLFILLFILL"

        END
```

Appendix H

Source Code for Routines Added to the MPP Board Buffalo Monitor

H.1 Memory Counting and Testing Routine

```
************
* RAMTEST - Test and count external RAM'
*         - External RAM assumed to exist from $1800-$7fff
*         - Supports 8k, 16k or 32k RAMs
*
* Explaination:
* When a 16k or 8k RAM is installed it appears at several 'mirror'
* locations in the memory map. For example an 8k RAM will appear
* at $6000-$7fff, $4000-$5fff, $2000-$3fff and $1800-$1fff
*                                                                    10
* We use this to determine the amount by writing values to various
* memory locations ($7fff, $5fff and $3fff)
* Procedure
* 1. Write $ffff -> $7ffe
* 2. Write $55aa -> $3ffe
* 3. Write $aa55 -> $5ffe
* Read $7ffe If it is:
*   $ffff - 32k $1800-$7fff
*   $55aa - 16k $4000-$7fff
*   $aa55 - 8k $8000-$7fff                                           20
*   Other - ???? Assume 8k for testing
*
* For an 8k memory all three addresses are actually the same location
* so the last write ($aa55) will be read
*
* For 16k memory $7ffe and $5ffe are the same, but $3ffe is not (it is also
* $5ffe). Therefore the second write will overwrite $7ffe with $55aa
*
```

```
* For 32k memory $7ffe is independant of the other two locations. Therefore
* the origional $ffff will be read.
*
* After this the memory is tested by writing $00, $55, $aa, $ff to each
* location and reading it back. If there is a failure display the address
* along with the read and written data. This is an aid to debuging faulty
* memory connections.
************
RAMTEST
        ; Determine amount of RAM
        ldd #$ffff      ; Step 1
        std $7ffe
        ldd #$55aa      ; Step 2
        std $3ffe
        ldd #$aa55      ; Step 3
        std $5ffe

        ldx #FOUNDMSG
        jsr OUTSTRG0

        ldd $7ffe       ; Read back value
        cpd #$ffff
        beq FOUND32k ; Found 32k
        cpd #$55aa
        beq FOUND16k ; Found 16k
        cpd #$aa55
        beq FOUND8k ; Found 8k
        bra FOUNDHUH ; Else error

        ; Select correct message and set lower address to test
FOUND32k
        ldy #$1800          ; Lower RAM address $1800-$7fff
        ldx #FOUND32MSG
        bra FOUNDDISP
FOUND16k
        ldy #$4000          ; Lower RAM Addr $4000-$7fff
        ldx #FOUND16MSG
        bra FOUNDDISP
FOUND8k
        ldy #$6000          ; Lower RAM Addr $6000-$7fff
        ldx #FOUND8MSG
        bra FOUNDDISP
FOUNDHUH                    ; Assume 8k
        ldy #$6000
        ldx #FOUNDHUHMSG

        ; Display amount of RAM found
FOUNDDISP
        jsr OUTSTRG0
        ldaa #$6b     ;k
        jsr OUTPUT
        jsr OUTCRLF

        ; Test memory
        ; y contains low address, $7fff is the high addr
        ldx #TSTMSG
        jsr OUTSTRG
```

```
        xgdy   ; Low addr into X
        xgdx

        ; Write $FF, $AA, $55 and $00 to each memory location
        ; After each write read back the contents to be sure they match.
        ; If there is any difference the RAM has failed. Stop the test
        ; and print an error message.
TSTLOOP
        ldaa #$FF
        staa 0,x
        ldab 0,x
        cba
        bne TSTFAIL
        ldaa #$AA
        staa 0,x
        ldab 0,x
        cba
        bne TSTFAIL
        ldaa #$55
        staa 0,x
        ldab 0,x
        cba
        bne TSTFAIL
        ldaa #$00
        staa 0,x
        ldab 0,x
        cba
        bne TSTFAIL

        ; Stop test if last memory location reached.
        cpx #$7fff
        beq TSTOK
        inx             ; Go to next address
        bra TSTLOOP ; and test it

TSTOK ldx #TSTOKMSG ; Print OK message
        jsr OUTSTRG0
        jsr OUTCRLF
        bra TSTDONE ; Done

        ; Print out address/data at failure
TSTFAIL
        stx PTR1      ; Save address of failure
        staa TMP1     ; Save written data
        stab TMP2     ; Save read back data
        ldx #TSTFAILMSG ; Print message about failure
        jsr OUTSTRG0
        ldx #PTR1     ; Print address of failure
        jsr OUT2BSP
        jsr OUTCRLF
        ldx #TSTFAIL2MSG
        jsr OUTSTRG0
        ldx #TMP1     ; Print written data
        jsr OUT1BSP
        ldx #TSTFAIL3MSG
        jsr OUTSTRG0
```

```
        ldx #TMP2    ; Print read back data
        jsr OUT1BSP
        jsr OUTCRLF

TSTDONE
        rts

                                                                    150
        ; Memory test messages
FOUNDMSG fcc "Found "
         fcb 4
FOUND32MSG fcc "32"
         fcb 4
FOUND16MSG fcc "16"
         fcb 4
FOUND8MSG fcc "8"
         fcb 4
FOUNDHUHMSG fcc "Error"                                             160
         fcb 4
TSTMSG   fcc "Testing..."
         fcb 4
TSTFAILMSG fcc "FAIL at $"
         fcb 4
TSTFAIL2MSG fcc "W/R: $"
         fcb 4
TSTFAIL3MSG fcc "/ $"
         fcb 4
TSTOKMSG fcc "Ok."                                                  170
         fcb 0
```

H.2 Modified Unhandled Interrupt Handler

```
**********
*
*    VECINIT - This routine checks for
*       vectors in the RAM table. All
*       uninitialized vectors are programmed
*       to JMP STOPIT
*
**********
*
VECINIT LDX #JSCI Point to First RAM Vector                          10
        LDY #UIJSCI Pointer to STOPIT routine
        LDD #$7E06 A=JMP opcode; B=offset
VECLOOP CMPA 0,X
        BEQ VECNEXT If vector already in
        STAA 0,X    install JMP
        STY 1,X     to STOPIT routine
VECNEXT INX         Add 3 to point at next vector
        INX
        INX
        aby         ; Handlers are 6 bytes apart                    20
        CPX #JCLM+3 Done?
        BNE VECLOOP If not, continue loop
```

```
        RTS
*
*************************************************************************
; Unhandled interrupt handler
; Print name of interrupt, display registers, and return to monitor
; VECINIT fills in all blank soft vectors with these addresses before
; the users program is started. SoftVecs are assumed entries are
; assumed empty if the first byte is not a JMP instruction. This is
; how Buffalo worked before, but the handler just hung up the machine
;
; For printing the machine state the stack frame is:
;
; SP+1 CCR
; SP+2 ACCB
; SP+3 ACCA
; SP+4 IXh
; SP+5 IXl
; SP+6 IYh
; SP+7 IYl
; SP+8 PCh
; SP+9 PCl
;
; After displaying the source of the interrupt and the register
; contents a jump back to BUFFALO will restart the machine
*************************************************************************
UIJSCI
        ldy #JSCIMSG
        bra STOPIT
UIJSPI
        ldy #JSPIMSG
        bra STOPIT
UIJPAIE
        ldy #JPAIEMSG
        bra STOPIT
UIJPAO
        ldy #JPAOMSG
        bra STOPIT
UIJTOF
        ldy #JTOFMSG
        bra STOPIT
UIJTOC5
        ldy #JTOC5MSG
        bra STOPIT
UIJTOC4
        ldy #JTOC4MSG
        bra STOPIT
UIJTOC3
        ldy #JTOC3MSG
        bra STOPIT
UIJTOC2
        ldy #JTOC2MSG
        bra STOPIT
UIJTOC1
        ldy #JTOC1MSG
        bra STOPIT
UIJTIC3
```

```
        ldy #JTIC3MSG                                                   80
        bra STOPIT
UIJTIC2
        ldy #JTIC2MSG
        bra STOPIT
UIJTIC1
        ldy #JTIC1MSG
        bra STOPIT
UIJRTI
        ldy #JRTIMSG
        bra STOPIT                                                      90
UIJIRQ
        ldy #JIRQMSG
        bra STOPIT
UIJXIRQ
        ldy #JXIRQMSG
        bra STOPIT
UIJSWI
        ldy #JSWIMSG
        bra STOPIT
UIJILLOP                                                                100
        ldy #JILLOPMSG
        bra STOPIT
UIJCOP
        ldy #JCOPMSG
        bra STOPIT
UIJCLM
        ldy #JCLMMSG

STOPIT
        sts PTR0        ;Save stack pointer                             110
        jsr OUTCRLF
        ldx #UIMSG
        jsr OUTSTRG0
        xgdy            ;Y<>D
        xgdx            ;D<>X
        jsr OUTSTRG0
        jsr OUTCRLF

        ; Print register contents from stack
        jsr OUTCRLF                                                     120
        ldx #UIREGS
        jsr OUTSTRG0
        jsr OUTCRLF
        ldx PTR0        ; SP+1 -> X
        inx
        jsr OUT1BSP ; CCR (OUT1BSP automatically advances X)
        jsr OUT1BSP ; ACCA
        jsr OUT1BSP ; ACCB
        jsr OUT2BSP ; IX
        jsr OUT2BSP ; IY                                                130
        jsr OUT2BSP ; PC
        jsr OUTCRLF


        ; Restart Buffalo
        ldx #UIRSTRT
```

```
        jsr OUTSTRG0
        jsr OUTCRLF
        jmp BUFFALO ;Re-init system and restart BUFFALO
                                                                    140
        ;Messages

UIREGS  FCC "CC A B IX IY  PC"
        fcb 4
UIRSTRT fcc "Restarting..."
        fcb 4
UIMSG   fcc "Unhandled interrupt - "
        fcb 4
JSCIMSG fcc "SCI"
        fcb 4                                                       150
JSPIMSG fcc "SPI"
        fcb 4
JPAIEMSG fcc "PAE"
        fcb 4
JPAOMSG fcc "PAO"
        fcb 4
JTOFMSG fcc "TOF"
        fcb 4
JTOC5MSG fcc "TOC5"
        fcb 4                                                       160
JTOC4MSG fcc "TOC4"
        fcb 4
JTOC3MSG fcc "TOC3"
        fcb 4
JTOC2MSG fcc "TOC2"
        fcb 4
JTOC1MSG fcc "TOC1"
        fcb 4
JTIC3MSG fcc "TIC3"
        fcb 4                                                       170
JTIC2MSG fcc "TIC2"
        fcb 4
JTIC1MSG fcc "TIC1"
        fcb 4
JRTIMSG fcc "RTI"
        fcb 4
JIRQMSG fcc "IRQ"
        fcb 4
JXIRQMSG fcc "XIRQ"
        fcb 4                                                       180
JSWIMSG fcc "SWI"
        fcb 4
JILLOPMSG fcc "ILLOP"
        fcb 4
JCOPMSG fcc "COP"
        fcb 4
JCLMMSG fcc "CLM"
        fcb 4
```

Appendix I

Parts Lists

I.1 EEPROM Adapter Parts List

Qty	Manufacturer	Part Num	Desc	Supplier	Price
1	Microchip	28C64-150PC	8kx8 EEPROM 150nS	Active	$5.22
1	Catalyst	CAT28C256-150	32kx8 EEPROM	Tech. Arts.	
1			10k 1% resistor	Active	
1			DIP28 Socket	Active	$0.29
1			DIP28 wirewrap socket	Active	
1			Vectorboard	Active	
1			0.1" SIP socket strip	Active	

I.2 ispGAL Adapter Parts List

Qty	Manufacturer	Part Num	Desc	Supplier	Price
1	Lattice	ispGAL22V10C-15J	ISP PLD 22V10	Active	$4
1			PLCC28 Socket	Active	
1			DIP20 wirewrap socket	Active	
1			8 pin header	Active	
3			0.22μF cap.	Active	$0.30
1			Vectorboard	Active	
1			0.1" SIP socket strip	Active	

I.3 LCD Interface Parts List

Qty	Manufacturer	Part Num	Desc	Supplier	Price
1		74HC244	Octal Latch	Active	$0.80
1			DIP20 socket	Active	
1			2x7 male connector	Active	
1			2x7 femal connector	Active	
1			Vectorboard	Active	

I.4 Suppliers

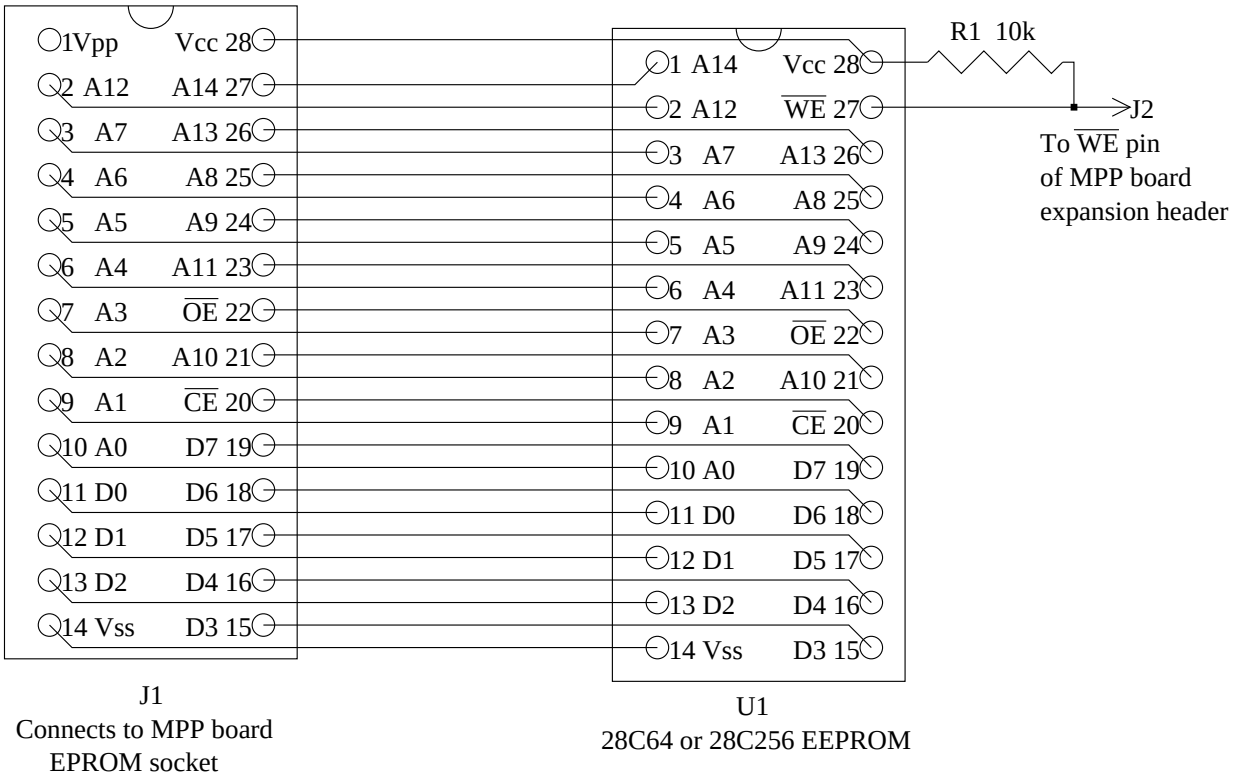
Active Electronics http://www.active-stores.com/
1350 Matheson Blvd.
Unit 2
Mississauga, Ontario
L4W 4M1
Tel: (905) 238-8825
Fax: (905) 238-2817
Offers a large selection of electronic components, supplies and tools.

Technological Arts http://www.technologicalarts.com/
26 Scollard St.
Toronto, Ontario
M5R 1E9
Email: sales@technologicalarts.com
Tel: (416) 963-8996
Fax: (416) 963-9179
Offers several 68HC11 and 68HC12 based single-board computers along with some components.

Appendix J

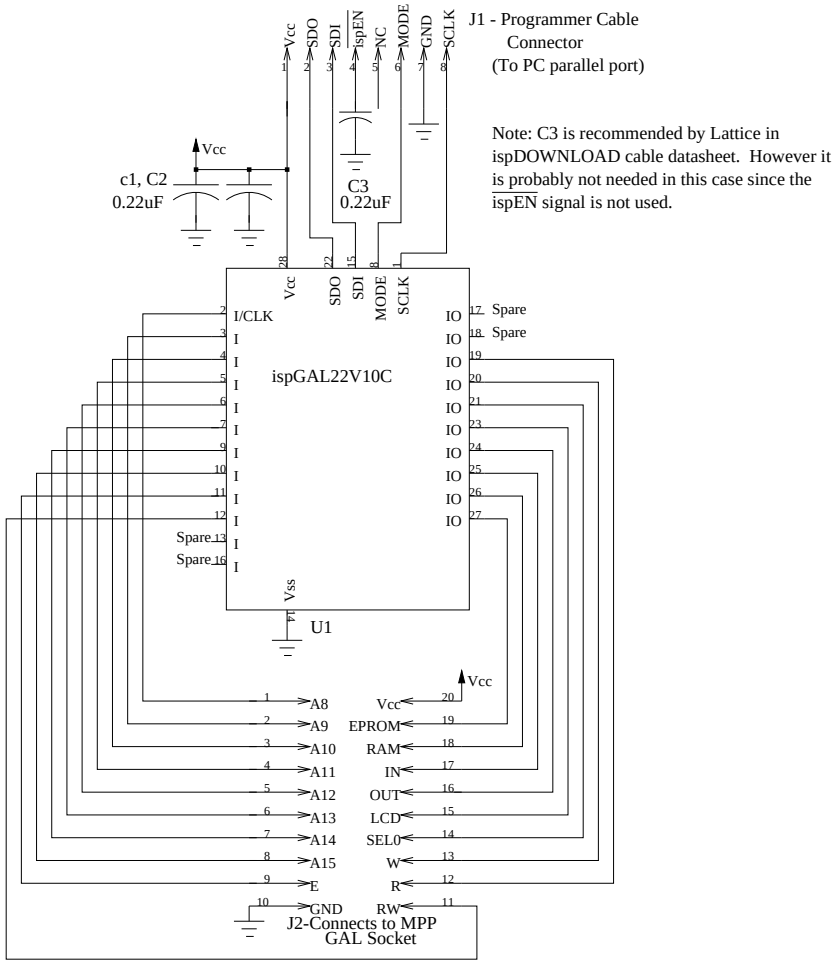
Schematics

J.1 Schematic for the EEPROM Socket Adapter

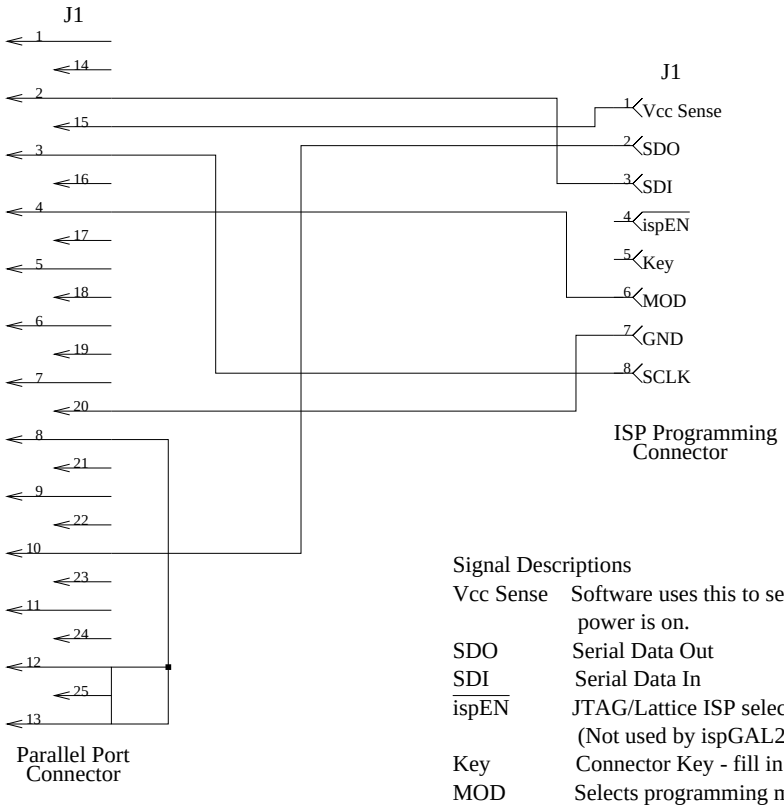


J.2 Schematic for the ispGAL Socket Adapter

J.2.1 ispGAL Socket Adapter



J.2.2 Schematic of the ispGAL Programming Cable



Signal Descriptions

Vcc Sense	Software uses this to see if board power is on.
SDO	Serial Data Out
SDI	Serial Data In
$\overline{\text{ispEN}}$	JTAG/Lattice ISP select (Not used by ispGAL22V10)
Key	Connector Key - fill in hole
MOD	Selects programming mode
GND	Ground
SCLK	Serial Clock

J.3 LCD Interface Schematics